

Newman Road: Same old song, new verse

By TIM DRY
Managing Editor

According to last week's Resident Engineer's Weekly Report, all construction on Newman Road should be finished by the end of this month.

The Resident Engineer's Weekly Report is a report turned in to the State Highway Department every week. It is supposed to tell what was accomplished during the preceding seven days on any state funded project.

LAST WEEK'S REPORT on the Newman Road resurfacing project, which was undertaken by Mattes Brothers Construction Company of Joplin, showed that 100 per cent of the actual driving surface of the road is complete. According to the report

all that remains to be done to complete the project is completion of the road's shoulder surface and erosion control for the land immediately adjoining the road.

Erosion control consists of applying a concrete surface to some of the drainage ditches along the road and laying sod and applying grass seed to the rest. Mattes Brothers Construction Company has sub-contracted the erosion control work to the Snyder Construction Company.

Also included on the weekly report is a projected completion date for the project. Last week's projected completion date was March 30.

In the past all traffic on Newman Road has had to yield to any traffic on Duquesne Road. The State Highway Department recently installed stop signs at the intersection of Newman and

Duquesne Roads in order to make it a four way stop. This was done to accomodate the increased traffic load on Newman Road. The department currently has no plans to remove the signs along Duquesne Road.

"WHEN WE FIRST PLANNED the construction along Newman Road and installed the signal lights at the intersection of Duquesne Road and Seventh Street to handle the diverted traffic load, we planned on removing the lights when Newman Road is completed, but now, we will probably leave them," commented one highway department official.

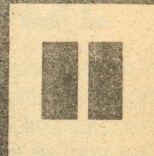
Newman Road construction is now in its twelfth month.

"I will be disappointed if they finish Newman Road before April," noted one highway department engineer. "We had planed just one hell of an anniversary party for the project."

chart

missouri southern
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801



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Union Board back in black; \$3,000 deficit erased

Missouri Southern's College Union Board is back in the black! According to Dr. Glenn Dolence, Head of Student Personnel Services at Missouri Southern, after starting the fall semester of this year nearly \$3,000 in debt, the CUB has managed to pull even and is now out of debt.

"An error in judgement during the spring semester of 1975 caused the deficit," commented Dr. Dolence. He continued, "The CUB currently has \$8,000."

THE CUB WAS ESTABLISHED six years ago to organize social functions on campus. Funds for the CUB come from the five dollar semesterly activity fee that all full time students are required to pay. The CUB receives four dollars of the five dollar fee.

Larry Karst, Guidance Counselor at Missouri Southern, is serving as one of the faculty advisers for the CUB this semester. "I wasn't connected with CUB last year so I can not really comment on what went wrong," commented Karst, "but to the

CIRUNA holds registration drive

In competition to become "America's Votingest City," CIRUNA conducted a voter registration drive last Saturday. College students manned phones and drove people to City Hall in order to have as many people as possible registered in time to vote in the elections for the Joplin School Board.

Special hours were held by County Clerk Charles Goll so that the people would have the maximum time opportunity to go and register. Cars for the drive were provided by the Joplin New Car Dealers Association, with R&S Chevrolet, Porter Cadillac, and Dan Stanley Ford participating.

CIRUNA held the drive in answer to a challenge from Alameda, California, a challenge that was issued to all cities in the United States to find "America's Votingest City on Nov. 5, 1976." This Bicentennial activity was started in order to fight the national problem of voter indifference and is being given special emphasis due to the upcoming presidential elections and the fact it is America's 200th birthday.

Sponsor of the drive, Ms. Annetta St. Clair has announced that two more drives will be held, one in July and one in October. The national competition will be decided on three major areas. These categories are (1) the highest percentage of increase in registration between Nov. 5, 1974 and Nov. 5, 1976, (2) the highest percentage of increase in voter turnout between Nov. 5, 1974 and Nov. 5, 1976, and (3) the highest percentage of voter turnout of Nov. 5, 1976. The drives have the full backing of the Joplin Bicentennial commission.

best of my knowledge, it was basically a mistake in bookkeeping."

Comedienne Lily Tomlin was contracted for an April performance last year and was to be paid 90 per cent of the ticket sale receipts.

BEFORE SHE WAS PAID, about \$3,400 was the balance of the CUB funds. For a May concert, the board hired the Pointer Sisters for \$5,000 plus a \$1,500 light and sound show on the basis of the \$3,400 balance.

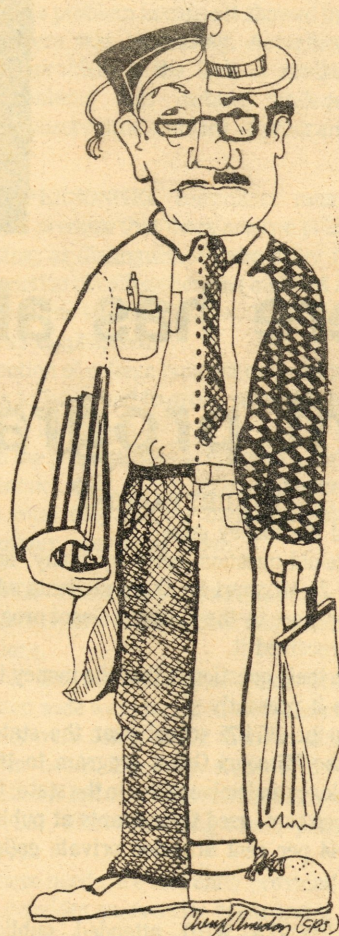
According to Dr. Dolence, the Pointer Sisters ticket sales netted about \$2,000, which resulted in the financial problems.

Student activity fees for the fall of 1975 helped to alleviate the debt and now the debt is gone.

KARST NOTED that "Most students on campus don't realize what it costs to bring a major attraction to campus. Students continually ask us to bring some real big name groups to campus. You can't touch a lot of these people for under \$20,000."

Kerry Anders, a senior, has assumed the chairmanship of the CUB, replacing Bill Cunningham who is now in Fayetteville, Ark.

"The activity fee increase proposal which is currently being asked for by the Student Senate would greatly increase the range and variety of activities that the CUB could present," commented Karst.



Tenure policy in suspension; periodic review suggested

By LIZ DeMERICE
Assistant Managing Editor

Tenure, a thing originally meant to assure academic freedom, but often misused as a reward for longevity, is a policy in limbo at Missouri Southern.

Dr. Joseph Lambert, associate professor of English and president of the Teaching Faculty Association and chairman of the Personnel Committee, explained tenure by saying, "First of all, tenure is one of the oldest practices in the academic tradition." Its purpose should be to "underwrite academic freedom," he stated. In this way an instructor would have the right to teach the knowledge he has on the subject without threat of interference from the community.

Southern currently has no tenure policy. A policy was approved by the Board of Regents in 1973; it was suspended the following year and that suspension was continued last month.

THAT POLICY GRANTED tenure to a faculty member, who held the rank of Assistant Professor or above, after a seven year probationary period. Three years could be granted for service to another college. "Tenure ceases when the position in question no longer exists," according to Section five of the policy. A faculty member could be dismissed for physical or mental reasons, as judged by the president, and there is a provision for dismissal for "professional," physical or mental incompetence, unlawful conduct, continuous disregard for established procedures, moral turpitude, extra-mural conduct of a nature to destroy professional competence, and violation of the statement on academic freedom set forth in this handbook....."

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president for academic affairs, said, "It is generally conceded among legislatures and the Board of Regents that a tenure policy should include a periodic review. In

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Where has all the money gone? Grant program unconstitutional

By KURT PARSONS

Where has all the money gone?

This is an age-old question asked by many, and it is now being asked by 25 Missouri Southern students who have been promised \$100 or more by the Missouri Grant program but have not, as of yet, received it.

The answer to their question is that the money is around, but they can't have it presently.

Why? During the 1974-75 school year the state granted \$3.8 million under the Missouri Grant program to 10,698 students attending 57 colleges and universities in the state. Of these, 5,998 students or 56 per cent, used their grants at public institutions while 4,700 or 44 per cent attended private colleges with the money.

THOSE STUDENTS WHO attended public institutions received less than those attending private schools, in most cases. The reason for this was because money was granted to those who were in most need of the money compared to how much was needed to pay their tuition and how high their family income was.

The problem with this is that private school tuition costs are about five to 10 times more expensive than most public institutions, thus students attending private colleges or universities were receiving five to 10 times more cash than those attending public schools.

For example: Missouri Southern students get a maximum of \$155 each school year from the Missouri Grant program while Southwest Baptist students receive up to \$700 yearly.

SINCE MOST OF THESE PRIVATE, expensive institutions are church affiliated, groups called Americans United and Missouri Friends of Public Schools filed suit against the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education contending the manner in which the financial aid program was implemented violated the separation of church and state provision in both the state and federal constitutions.

St. Louis County Circuit Court Judge Robert G. Hoester ruled the financial aid program unconstitutional on Jan. 26. The Judge also enjoined the board from disbursing funds to students for

grants after June 30, but four days later amended that decision leaving the question as to whether or not the program should be used up to the Supreme Court. That appeal of Judge Hoester's decision is to be argued in the Supreme Court on May 27.

The reason MSSC students have not received their spring checks is that the Missouri Department of Higher Education and its employees are afraid that they may be held liable for state funds distribution after the circuit court ruling. So, the issuance of the spring checks, which were supposed to have been distributed Feb. 20, are depending on the ruling from the Missouri Supreme Court.

In disagreement to the suit filed and representing the board is Attorney General John C. Danforth. He noted in his brief filed with the Supreme Court, that Judge Hoester "gave no reasons for the order and made no findings which would shed any light on its thinking."

"AT THE PRESENT TIME, there are approximately 2,700 students at the University of Missouri who have been awarded assistance for the present (spring) semester but whose awards have been imperiled by the order of the court declaring the entire program void," said Danforth.

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Funds available for work - study

Due to a supplemental award in the College Work-Study program, students interested in work on campus should contact the Financial Aids office, Hearnes Hall, Room 115 to make application.

Students must have completed an American College Testing program family financial statement and institutional application. Since the CWS program is based on financial need, each applicant must be interviewed and need determined, according to James Gilbert, assistant financial aids officer for the College.

Also, Gilbert says, summer applications for financial aid

should be completed and filed in the Financial Aids office April 15. Later applications can be accepted only if funds are available.

At present, Gilbert says, there are funds available in federal programs except basic grants which are not applicable for summer school. Since financial aid of all kinds is based on needs of students, all students must have completed the financial statement.

Because of the availability of funds, Gilbert urges all students needing aid to contact his office as quickly as possible.

Test case looms on election law

By LIZ DeMERICE
Assistant Managing Editor

Missouri's Campaign Finance and Disclosure Law, which requires candidates for state, county and local offices to file economic reports, may be tested in court soon and the case could involve a Joplin City Council Candidate.

The Chart learned Wednesday, March 3, that Steve Walker, a candidate for the council, was contacting the Missouri Elections Commission to call their attention to forms filed by Kay Wells, wife of attorney Jerry Wells. Mrs. Wells is a housewife.

AS IT IS PRESENTLY INTERPRETED, the law requires that a candidate must list the source of income and gifts over \$100 received by the candidate or the candidate's spouse or minor children during the 12 months before filing or since the time of the last report, whichever is later.

As explained by James Kirkpatrick, secretary of state speaking in Joplin last month, this means that an attorney, doctor, or the spouse of a professional filing for office, for example, would have to list the names and addresses of all clients who paid over \$100 in bills. The candidate would have to have the client's permission to do so, since the information would be public record, under the provisions of the Sunshine Law.

However, Mr. and Mrs. Wells contend that the names of clients are privileged information and listed the source of income only as "practice of law." Until the law is tested in court Mrs. Wells said she felt that this information was adequate.

MRS. WELLS HAD SEVERAL COMPLAINTS about the law. She stated, "I have to disclose his (her husband's) income and don't feel that that should be required of me. My objection is, have one, is that is unfair to him."

The Wellses feel that there are differing opinions on the law and that it would have to eventually be decided in court.

At the time Mrs. Wells was interviewed she was unaware that Walker was planning to consult the commission regarding the forms. When asked what would happen if someone did consult her reports she said, "If that (revealing the names of clients) is required I wouldn't do that. I will cross that bridge if and when it comes."

SHE FEELS THAT VOTERS, to some extent, had been misled. The actual law is very lengthy: the abridged version for local candidates is 15 pages long and the pamphlet for state candidates is 27 pages long. The entire law, naturally, could not be listed on the ballot, and therefore many voters were unaware of the scope of the legislation.

"I feel that the law will keep a lot of very qualified people from running for office and in the case of a physician or a lawyer it puts the clients in a very difficult position," Mrs. Wells commented.

She understood that the law had been meant to correct some basic problems. "I realize that there has been misuse. I can't say what they were trying to correct, but I don't think that what we have is going to be the exact answer."

IN SUMMARY, SHE SAID, "It hasn't been tested and I feel that I have filed the disclosure and I feel that it is adequate."

Walker, who is self-employed, running Steve Walker Advertising, said that "Complying with the law posed absolutely no problem for me." Laughing, he said, "It didn't take me time to list my stocks and bonds."

Thursday morning, March 4, Walker contacted Jack Terberry of the Missouri Elections Commission.

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Two students seek Joplin city council posts

By KAREN WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Reporter

Two Missouri Southern students are making headlines throughout the city of Joplin. Eighteen year-old John Hicks and 40-year-old Don Amos are running for city councilmen to represent Zone 3, the largest zone of the city.

Hicks, a business major, is originally from Kansas City, Kansas, and has lived in Joplin for seventeen years. The McCauley graduate filed for the office on discovering no one had filed for the vacancy and due to his disagreement with some of the city council's actions.

"I think the council is not listening to what the people want. When I was circulating my petitions, I found many older people wanted a younger man to represent them," stated Hicks.

IF ELECTED ON April 6, he plans to make some changes especially in the area of public transportation. Hicks pointed out the city is exclusively funding the 408 Cab Company as the only transportation available and this company has one cab to every 10,000 people in Joplin and so cannot provide sufficient transportation to the public," Hicks points out. He advocates the city funding additional transportation services, or improving the company by giving them additional funds to buy more cabs and improve the present cabs or establishing a whole new public transportation facility which could be small van buses which could carry up to 10 passengers.

Other changes Hicks plans to make concern road improvements, specifically widening 26th street to Maiden Lane due to its being a main thoroughfare to St. John's Hospital. He also would support establishing a community youth center due to the city's lack of youth entertainment facilities other than the Boys Club.

"Although the city would have to provide the funds for construction of the center, the programs and upkeep could be supplemented with federal funds through the HEW," Hicks explains.

DON AMOS, a general studies major, has been a resident of Joplin for seven years although he is originally from Butterfield, Mo. His interest in the council's vacancy stems from a municipal government courses at Southern. Amos is dissatisfied with the city's actions especially in the lack of encouraging industry within the city.

"The methods the city has employed have not done anything to increase the population of Joplin. The present population of the city is less than it was in 1940," Amos points out.

Amos contends that an X number of families in Joplin control the money in the city and due to their great influence the migration of new industry and people is limited. This candidate also, plans to work towards achieving a few changes within his council capacity. One of these is investigating why taxpayers

had to pay nearly 16 thousand dollars to bring a northern firm to study the administration of the Joplin Police Department, when the present Chief of Police was hired at a salary at 50 per cent over the previous 10,000 a year.

"IT BOILS DOWN to hiring consultants to tell a man who should be qualified how to run his office," stated Amos. If elected, he plans to appoint citizen committees to investigate the recent petitions to revoke the Home Rule Charter.

"In politics there are crises and I think we need to return to the basics and take out the part of our preamble about serving the people and read it over and over. No matter what personal opinion I have, I will get in and represent both the majorities and the minorities," concludes Amos.

Dorm enlargement in doubt

By TIM DRY
Managing Editor

"There are no plans at this time to expand the campus housing facilities; however, we are exploring all possibilities," is how Missouri Southern's president Dr. Leon Billingsly described the possibility of new rooms being added to Missouri Southern's dorms.

Financial problems seemed to Dr. Billingsly to be the biggest stumbling block in the path of dorm enlargement.

Many colleges and universities across the nation built new dorms or expanded their existing facilities when student enrollment was up and now, with student enrollment down slightly they are having to pay for the construction when there are rooms standing idle, the president said.

DR. BILLINGSLY NOTED that dorm expansion may be feasible, but that it is just one of several options that are facing the college.

"We are looking into the possibility of leasing some off campus facilities for dorm students," commented Billingsly, "and if a consistent need for enlarged campus housing can be shown we will definitely take steps to alleviate the problem."

A recommendation was recently made to Dr. Billingsly and Dr. Paul Shipman, Vice-president for Business Affairs at Missouri Southern, by a committee from the student personnel services department.

The report noted that a campus housing shortage was a positive kind of a problem because it showed that enrollment at Missouri Southern was increasing. According to the report, "The primary problem is the lack of available rooms, with secondary problems that include inadequate space for recreation and leisure time and lack of programming within the halls."

STUDENT PERSONNEL committee members based the proposal on the premise that there are two primary functions of college housing, as distinguished from other types of housing.

The first function of college housing outlined in the report is to provide a place for students to live. In the proposal the word "student" was emphasized.

Second function of college housing outlined in the report is to help students to learn and to grow, since this housing is part of an educational institution.

Included in the proposal was a report on a survey taken by the Student personnel staff of the students currently living in the dorms as to what they felt the biggest problem dorm life at Missouri Southern presented them.

RESULTS OF THE POLL showed that the biggest problem facing dorm students was the lack of recreational facilities, and social functions.

Eighteen of the most common needs presented to dorm students nation wide were included on the survey sheet and the dorm students were asked to list them in order of preference.

The top ten needs listed by students living in dorms at Missouri Southern included: exercise room, pool table, bowling alley, snack bar, stereo-listening room, ping pong table and swimming pool.

Many of these needs are currently provided on campus. The gymnasium provides an exercise room and a ping pong table; the library contains stereo equipment, and the Student Union provides a snack bar and pool tables.

WHILE ALL OF THESE ITEMS are provided on campus, very few are open during convenient times for student use.

A facility was recommended in the report that would serve as an "education, recreational center for the dorm students; yet, if expanded enough, could facilitate our growing women's athletic program, help meet the need of an expanded intra-mural program, and serve as a social base for the entire campus.

The report concluded with the recommendation that additional rooms be added to South Hall that might possibly become Greek housing should campus housing drop in number.

Test case looms on election law

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WALKER, IN AN INTERVIEW Thursday afternoon, stated, "I just told him that I felt that there had been a violation of the law....That I was not passing judgement, but I felt that every candidate should comply with the law."

"He told me to go to the City Clerk's office and secure a photocopy of the candidate's (Mrs. Wells') personal disclosure form. He assures me it will be looked into," he related.

Walker said, "What I'm doing is in no way a reflection on anyone. It's simply that in my opinion the law has not been complied with and that is the reason I contacted Mr. Atterberry for possible appropriate action. I do think that whether it's good or bad or indifferent that if it's the law it should be applied equally to everyone."

IN A SIMILAR VEIN, Walker stated in the letter, "I am not passing judgement on the merits or demerits of financial disclosure, but I do believe that a candidate for public office should be forced to comply with the law."

Daisy Royal, city clerk, felt that the forms given to the candidates "are all self-explanatory." She did feel that "a lot of people won't want to disclose their (source of) income," and that she was sure that the law had discouraged many people from filing for election.

Royal explained that there are three reports due: one is due 40 days before the election, one is due seven days before and one is due 30 days after the election or before taking office, whichever is earlier.

ON THE SCHOOL BOARD LEVEL, Mary Buxton, secretary of the R-8 Board of Education, said, "I think the idea behind the law is good but not for a non-paying job like this one. A lot of people don't even file because they don't understand the law. I think it's going to exclude a lot of people."

Gayle McAllister, wife of Dr. J. D. McAllister, a Joplin dentist, and one of four candidates for school board, said, "At first, I really didn't understand the law and when I first got the papers I thought 'forget it.'"

Then, she explained, her husband had contacted some attorneys who explained the law. She feels that "What has happened is that they have taken a very good law and made it too stringent. They have gone from no control to too much control."

"FROM THE STANDPOINT of some people, such as attorneys, it is going to cause difficulties. I think you're going to

see a great many good people not run," Mrs. McAllister summarized.

As for her own situation, Mrs. McAllister said, "I wanted to run badly enough that I was willing to do what the law says. It is basically a good law, but I don't think the way they approached it was all good."

When asked if she felt the law should be changed to be easier on candidates for local offices, she stated, "If it's that important for one, it's probably right for all of us. You can't make a law and exclude certain people easily."

SHE FELT THAT OVERALL the law would have to be adjusted downward, in regard to disclosing the names of patients and clients of professionals.

Lloyd Combs, an employee of the Highway Department and a first-term incumbent on the R-8 Board, said, "I didn't encounter much of a problem in filling it (the disclosure report) out. I found the instructions to be rather clear."

Combs, in discussing his opinion of the law, stated, "I really don't see why such requirements are needed for a public service job, a community position."

SO FAR, THE ONLY COURT test of the law was in St. Louis, when a judge upheld the provision that local candidates did have to fill out the reports, just as candidates for county and state offices must.

While the law has sparked controversy throughout the state, one thing remains clear like it or not, if you seek elective office in Missouri be prepared to do some paperwork, at least until a court strikes the law down or the state legislature modifies its provisions.

Grant program ruled unconstitutional

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He said the court should have ruled the financial aid program on a school-by-school basis. "It seems grossly unfair to the thousands of students who are affected by this case to hold up monies which were promised them last July," the board's brief said. "Many of them are no doubt depending on their award checks to enable them to pay the balance of their tuition for the

current semester, failing which they could be expelled."

"No one has ever accused the 10,000 students of any wrongdoing, and it would be irreparably disruptive to suspend the program now" it added.

Danforth, representing the board, requested the Supreme Court to allow the board to continue to implement the Missouri Grant Program. It has not been determined how soon it will be before the court may rule upon Danforth's request.

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Carnegie Commission reports
on student's role in education

..(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of articles on the Carnegie Commission's report on high education. Today's article deals with "The College Student and Higher Education Policy: What Stake and What Purposes?")

The Carnegie Commission believed "certain fundamental rights should be accorded to all members of the campus community, and incorporated them into a Bill of Rights and Responsibilities. Its central purpose, as expressed by the Commission is to establish that "members of the campus community have an obligation to fulfill the responsibilities of their particular role within the academic community."

An important principle established by this bill of rights is that members of a campus community have the right to dissent, and the responsibility to prevent disruption. The principles set forth are general, established with the intention that individual campuses should adapt them to their own circumstances. The Commission urged each campus to hold open hearings on the formulation of such a document.

THE COMMISSION SUPPORTED GREATER student participation in those areas where students have the interest and the competence to contribute and where they will assume responsibility. An example noted is that "the Commission thought that student government should have significant influence on student disciplinary matters." Although the Commission did not favor students on boards of trustees or as regents at their own institutions, it endorsed voting rights for students on certain committees, and the opportunity to nominate a certain number of outside persons for consideration as trustees.

Because students are more closely aligned within a single field of interest than they are on the campus as a whole, some of their most valuable contributions can be made at the departmental level. The Carnegie Commission favored selecting student representatives to committees at the departmental level through student elections. It recommended other procedures for selecting students to campus-wide committees, but emphasized that regardless of the selection process, representation of students is the most important issue.

Observers note that the 18-year-old vote has given students considerable potential influence with state and federal legislators. As a result many student government associations have established "student lobbies" in their state capitals which spend much of their time on issues like financial aid, access, collective bargaining, and childcare.

The development of student lobbies has enabled students for the first time to bring authoritative outside pressures to bear on their campus. The Commission noted that the external power of students may come to exceed their internal influence and commented that not all campus problems should be solved externally. In its report on Governance and Higher Education, the Commission stated that "to the extent that these lobbies obtain power, they will need to exercise restraint in its use. Given such restraint, they can be a constructive force."

THE COMMISSION NOTED DECISION making in colleges and universities has not followed a single consistent pattern, but has usually varied in relation to the

specific functions performed. Campus decision making has been marked by increasing conflict and "the division of authority on campus and its relationship to external groups is being questioned more than ever before." The Commission concluded that the conflict resulted from disagreements over the goals and purposes of higher education. In its final report, Priorities for Action, it wrote that "higher education needs to reaffirm its sense of purpose, for its own sake and the sake of public understanding and assent."

One observer believes that "one new governance development of the utmost significance to students is the unionization movement among college faculties." The Carnegie Commission took no position on its desirability, but did point out that collective bargaining agreements may potentially have a profound impact on student interests. If students find their participation on faculty-student committees partially nullified by their exclusion from faculty bargaining units, they may seek to organize in response.

"Whether campuses can forge a new sense of consensus or will become resolved to a more conflict-prone environment is, at present time, an open question," writes one reporter. The Commission believed, within institutions not engaged in collective bargaining, students should be able to protect their legitimate interests and seek changes on their campuses, through active participation. It is cautioned, however, that students should "be aware of and prepared for developments which can alter these structures and thus affect the nature of their involvement in campus decision making processes."

Decision making process at MSSC explained

By DAVE KOESTER
(Chart Staff Writer)

How are decisions made and who makes them at Missouri Southern State College? The answer is not as simple as would first appear. The process in which this academic institution is governed is based on a system of lower, intermediate, and higher levels, each having their own levels of responsibility. Decision-making power is delegated to respective department heads, who must answer to division deans, who, in turn are responsible to vice-presidents, who are subordinate to the president of the college, who operates under the auspices of the Board of Regents.

Sound complicated? Not really, according to Dr. Glenn Dolence, Dean of Student Personnel. "The system is set up so that the problems can be channeled from the bottom to the top. Recommendations on any subject can be submitted from any faculty member to his department head to his division dean and right on up, if necessary."

Basically, the hierarchy of the college system at the present time is structured as such: President of College, Dr. Leon Billingsly; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Floyd E. Belk; Vice-President for Business Affairs, Dr. Paul R. Shipman; Dean of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Harold Cooper; Dean of Business Administration, Dr. Keith Larimore; Dean of Education and Psychology, Dr. Charles F. Niess; Dean of Technology division, James K. Maupin; Dean of Student Personnel Services, Dr. Glenn Dolence; and Head of Learning Resources Center, Elmer Rodgers. Each division dean is responsible for a number of departments. For instance, the Dean of Education and Psychology has under his wing the education, psychology and physical education departments. Every divisional dean listed reports to the Vice-President of Academic Affairs, Dr. Belk. Vice-President of Business Affairs, Dr. Shipman is responsible for all material or noncurricular departments of the college such as food services, personnel records and purchasing.

The process for making decisions depends on the magnitude of the proposed change. Decisions are made on a regular basis

at every level according to the power that level has been delegated. Dr. Belk states that, "Ninety-five per cent of the decisions I make are routine decisions which occur practically everyday." When a decision concerns a major area such as an altering of curriculum for example, Dr. Belk uses other methods in making that decision. "When an academic decision is to be made that is of great importance, I confer with students or whoever is involved in or affected by the decision. The administration shares a mutual responsibility for each decision. Very seldom are decisions made by one individual."

Decisions of greatest magnitude eventually become the responsibility of the College Board of Regents. The six Board members, appointed by the Governor of Missouri, consists of Fred Hughes, Carolyn Rodgers, Elvin Ummel, Mills H. Anderson, Norval M. Mathews, and Jerry E. Wells. These members determine most of the major decisions at Missouri Southern. The College's Board of Trustees, consisting of members of the community elected by a majority of citizens in this state district also serve a function. This group holds in trust all buildings and grounds and sets the annual tax levy as well. The Board of Trustees, however, have little decision-making jurisdiction at present and when Missouri Southern State College gains four-year college status July 1, 1977 as scheduled, the Board of Trustees' only function will be to set the levy to pay off the bond, according to Dr. Belk.

Student participation, an essential element in the decision-making duties of a college, is a dominant force at Missouri Southern. Students actively take part and influence greatly each direction that the college takes. The Student Senate, of course, exerts the greatest influence since it is recognized by the college administration as an integral part of the decision-making process.

The Student Senate members are elected each year by the student body. According to Student Senate President, Phil Clark, the function of the Senate is to "bring student problems to the forefront, control student fund organizations for projects, and develop the formation of student programs." The Senate

also makes regular recommendations to the college administration.

The Student Senate operates under an adopted constitution that defines the limits of their duties as a student-governance vehicle. The Senate in fact, has no real decision-making power, but rather, can make recommendations, voice dissent, propose new policies, and fund projects. The Senate is allotted one-fifth the student activity fees collected each year. Of these funds, "most of it goes to organizations and the rest goes to Senate projects," reports Clark. The Union Board is the recipient of the remaining four-fifths of activity fee funds.

The Senate is presently attempting to have the annual activity fees raised for next year's enrollment. This proposal is subject to approval by the Board of Regents before it can be adopted as policy. As a Bicentennial project, the Senate is also currently planning to bury a time capsule on campus. A charge of one dollar will be the price of having one's name written in a register to be buried with the money collected in the capsule. The capsule is to be unearthed 100 years hence, whereupon the Student Senate may collect the accumulated interest and use it to expand or better the college at their discretion. The Student Senate meets on Thursdays at 5:30 p.m. and all meetings are open to attendance by the student body.

Students are directly involved in decision making as members of many committees the administration has established. The special committees are appointed to make recommendations and changes in various academic concerns. Each committee consists primarily of faculty members, administration, and students. Students on the committees are appointed by the Student Senate and share equal voting rights with all members of the committee.

Presently, there are two student representative members on the following committees: Academic Policies Committee, Admissions Committee, Athletic Committee, College Publications Committee, Learning Resource Center Committee, Scholarships and Performing Aids Committee, and Student

(continued on page 5)

Marijuana's decriminalization urged

legalization of marijuana could serve as protection for consumers and result in an age limit to exclude minors from purchasing, according to Keith Stroup, current director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

Stroup, a public interest lawyer, addressing a large crowd in the College Union, recently, said that he felt that legalization of marijuana would allow controls to be established to protect the consumer from harmful drugs being mixed in with the marijuana. He said that legalization would also allow an age limit to be set. This would be good because, as it is now, it is easier for minors to obtain grass than for them to get beer or alcohol.

Stroup stated numerous facts concerning the history of marijuana. Marijuana was grown in the colony of Jamestown in 1611 and on George Washington's plantation in Mount Vernon. It was learned from Washington's diary that he participated in the practice of separating the male plants from the female plants, a practice usually engaged in by those who wish to grow the plant for recreational purposes. Marijuana first became used as an

intoxicant in the 1850's and was used largely in that respect in the United States about the turn of the century when it was brought in by Mexican migrant workers.

Medical useage of marijuana was cited by Stroup as one reason for its need to be legalized. Marijuana has been found to be a most effective agent in hemo-therapy. It has also been found that marijuana is useful in the treatment of Glaucoma (a major cause of blindness). Marijuana can also be useful in the cure and control of cancer. In Oregon, where possession of small amounts of marijuana has been legalized for two years, there has been no medical difference in the people that smoke marijuana and those people that do not.

Stroup felt that another reason marijuana should be legalized is because of its widespread use and the large amount of money that is spent annually to arrest and convict violators of marijuana laws. Some 34 million people in the United States have tried marijuana and from that number 13 million are regular smokers.

In the United States last year 445 thousand were arrested for possession and 600 million dollars was spent on arrests. Out of

these arrests, 93 per cent were cases of possession of small amounts, while only seven per cent had to do with traffickers.

In Missouri last year two thousand people were arrested for possession of grass and three million dollars was spent on arrests and convictions. Stroup said that 61 per cent of college students and 53 per cent of all people between the ages of 15 and 25 currently smoke pot.

After the lecture, which was sponsored by the College Union Board, Stroup answered questions from the audience.

The films "Reefer Madness" and "Assassin of Youth" were shown.

Marijuana risk 'like skydiving'

Marijuana use was compared to overeating and skydiving during a Missouri House committee hearing last week on decriminalizing possession of small amounts of marijuana.

Persons in a free society are permitted to take certain health risks, provided those risks do not harm others, said David Bingaman, Missouri co-ordinator of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

DRINKING, TOBACCO USE, OVEREATING, and skydiving are examples of such risks, he told the Missouri House Civil and Criminal Procedure Committee. Marijuana is also a health risk, he said, but its users are classified as criminals.

The proposal sponsored by Rep. Harold Holliday (D-Kansas) calls for a fine of not more than \$100 for persons convicted of possessing one ounce or less of marijuana, five grams or less of hashish, or one gram or less of hash oil.

Now, anyone convicted for the first time of possessing small amounts of marijuana is subject to a jail term of up to one year, a fine of not more than \$1,000 or both. Subsequent convictions bring a prison term of up to five years along with the \$1,000 fine.

Holliday's bill would keep the maximum 5-year term and \$1,000 fine for possession of larger amounts of marijuana.

THE BILL ALSO SETS NEW PENALTIES for persons convicted of delivering small amounts of marijuana "for no remuneration." Now offenders are subject to the one-year jail term and \$1,000 fine. Holliday's proposal calls only for a maximum fine of \$100.

Several persons, including a psychiatrist and a sociologist, testified for the bill. Backing also came from George H. Friesen, executive director of the St. Louis Drug and Substance Abuse Council, who said support for the bill is widespread and bipartisan.

Bingaman said a similar decriminalization law is working in Oregon, resulting in no unusual law enforcement problems or increased use of marijuana.

Seven states have decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana, Bingaman said, and South Dakota is expected to follow suit shortly.

ONE PERSON APPEARED IN OPPOSITION to the bill. Warren Betts of Brazito, Mo., who described himself as a concerned father, told the committee in a brief talk that the bill contains too many uncertainties.

Holliday, chairman of the committee, said his proposal does not legalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana.

"Under this bill we would still be frowning on the use and possession of marijuana," he said.

The proposal has little chance of coming up for debate on the House floor. Holliday has said that his committee may not even vote on it. "Maybe next year," he added.

None of the speakers backing the bill advocated the use of marijuana.

"Couldn't you have found one witness in favor of marijuana smoking?" asked Rep. Bob Griffin (D-Cameron), a member of the committee.

"I could have found lots of them," Holliday replied.



Tenure policy in suspension

(continued from page 1)

other words, the way that tenure was granted in the past was that a person could be granted tenure and then almost retire on the job."

Lambert said that, "It is easy to guess accurately the reaction of the teaching faculty, regarding the suspension which would be disappointment that the board does not see the crucial traditional value of tenure. Most faculty, I think, would feel the way the American Association of University Professors feels about tenure, and that is that the revocation of tenure offers no real solution to any academic problem."

BELK CONCEDED THAT, "Tenure is important to faculty. Tenure is associated with academic freedom. If they don't have some assurance of their job they lose this."

"In the past five years there has been a movement away from tenure as it was in the past," Belk stated.

This movement has been toward provisions for due process and periodic review. "Faculty can be dismissed only for certain reasons," and a court-like procedure is followed, he explained.

"You can get terribly legalistic about this sort of thing....Any policy has to be written with some flexibility," Belk reasoned.

AS TO WHO DETERMINES tenure, Belk said, "Ultimately the Board determines it." He explained however that the

Regents "delegate authority, first to the president, as he is the only one who works directly for the board.....but in turn he delegates his authority." Belk did say that the "Faculty Personnel Committee is involved in a review of the policy."

Lambert revealed that the "Personnel Committee is working on a new policy that will revise and update the present handbook policy," but felt that it might be "an exercise in futility," in view of the board's recent decision.

Lambert felt that the present, now suspended policy, if it were practiced as it were written is "close to the traditional idea of tenure. Some revisions to that policy, I feel, need to be made particularly in the area of due process."

SOME FACULTY MEMBERS are "made to feel ashamed of having tenure," Lambert said, and stated that he felt this was unfortunate. He believes that, "Tenure has come to be used at the college level to indicate confidence in the abilities of the faculty member. A reward built upon trust that the faculty member is doing an effective job in the classroom."

When questioned as to the fate of members of the faculty who might become eligible for tenure while the suspension is in effect, Belk said, "There's been some misunderstanding about that. Those on tenure are still on tenure." But Belk "didn't know" if a new policy would be retroactive. "I don't know how it will be written or interpreted."

Will a new tenure policy be adopted soon? "I think the Board is very much interested in doing something. Obviously they're going to have to have some feedback. I have an idea that something will be presented to the board within the next six months anyway," Belk said.

In summary, he said, "Some feel that longevity is all that's important. There are others who feel that there is more to tenure than that."

According to the AAUP tenure should be a means to assure freedom of "teaching and research and of extramural activities and a sufficient degree of economic security to make the profession attractive to men and women of ability." As such, it is a very important issue on this campus, or on any campus, and one which should be resolved quickly.

Decision making process explained

(continued from page 4)

Committee. The Special Events Committee includes student members.

few decisions are of such a nature they must be made in conjunction with other higher education institutions in the State of Missouri. Such a decision is presently under consideration by Missouri Southern administration according to Dr. Belk. In effort to coordinate general education requirements, MSSC came part of an agreement to that effect, five years ago. At the time, representatives from Missouri colleges and univer-

sities formed an organization called the Council on Public Higher Education. A plan to coordinate general education requirements at every school was tentatively drawn up and adopted by the members on a voluntary basis. The document is now not wholly acceptable to Missouri Southern, reports Dr. Belk. In order to make the agreement legally binding, the nine-member Coordinating Board located in Jefferson City, must approve the plan. The college must decide whether to remain in the agreement before the possibility of ratification by the Coordinating Board exists.

Kenya, U.S. much the same, Ogega says

By TERESA PARTAIN

Americans are much the same as Kenyans, says Jeremiah Ogega, a Missouri Southern student who comes from Kisii, a small village about 242 miles from the capital city of Kenya, Nairobi.

"We have no seasons in Kenya," he says in commenting on differences between his homeland and the United States. He says that weather remains much the same all year. "Typical Kenyan weather is rain one day and sunshine the next."

"We don't have racial problems between blacks and whites," says Ogega, "but members of different tribes discriminate against each other." He cites an example, saying "If a man of the Kikuyu tribe is a government official and a man of the Luos tribe wants a job from him, the man may deny him the job out of prejudice." He explained that the Kikuyu tribe and the Luos tribe often have conflicts.

OGEGA SAYS THAT AS FAR as he knows, dating customs in Kenya are similar to those here, but marriage customs are quite different.

"In Kenya a man may marry several wives," he says. Ogega's deceased father was married to three wives, and Ogega explained how the situation was set up.

Each wife had her own house, and the houses were not close together. The children lived with their respective mothers, usually until they got married.

Ogega says that in Kenyan polygamy, the husband lives in whichever house he chooses, and can move around if he likes.

"My father usually lived with us," he says, explaining that his mother was the third wife. The latest wife has the most status but also has to do more work because her husband is home more.

OGEGA'S MOTHER HAS NINE CHILDREN and his father's other two wives have 14 children between them. Since his father died Ogega's mother supports herself as a civil servant. His father's other two wives are unable to get jobs because they are illiterate. Their children support them.

Would he like more than one wife? "Well," Ogega said, "the trend now is to marry only one wife."

Kenya was under British control until 1963 and until that time there was heavy conflict over the number of Africans allowed in Parliament, with British whites always in the majority.

In 1952 a secret society of the Kikuyu tribe, the Mau Mau, staged an unsuccessful rebellion. Ogega says the Mau Mau are no longer in existence and not reorganizing out of a nationalistic spirit.

"They were fighting for independence, and now that Kenya has independence, they no longer have a purpose," he said. Former Mau Mau members now work for a change through the system. He says that he is not sure but he has been told that the current president of Kenya was the leader of the Mau Mau.

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA TODAY is democratic. Ogega explains, with a president, vice president, and parliament. There are 158 members of Parliament, including secretaries.

"The position of women in Kenya is pretty good," says Ogega, and he adds that 18 members of Parliament are women.

One can find many Christian denominations in Kenya, as well as Eastern religions such as Buddhism and Mohammedanism, Ogega says, but there is no major religion. "However," he explained, "I can tell you that 15 years ago the majority of people were Catholics or Seven Day Adventists."

Ogega says that young people of Kenya often go to movies and parties similar to what one finds in Galena on Wednesday nights. Sports, especially soccer, are very popular.

He plays volleyball, and says that he would like to play here, "but first I would like to practice. I haven't played since I graduated from high school in 1972."

OGEGA SAYS THAT HE WANTED to attend College in the United States because it is difficult to get in the one college or university in Kenya. He attended a secondary school which was modeled after British ones. He had to take nine subjects his freshman and sophomore years, then a minimum of six courses his junior and senior years. He was required to take science and math courses his first two years but after that he didn't take them because he doesn't like them.

A friend who was here in the summer of 1974 wrote to him about Missouri Southern, so he decided to come here. He doesn't have a major yet, but he would like to major in psychology or sociology. He would like to work in Kenya's social welfare office.

Southern's cafeteria food is the only thing he complains about, saying, "I don't like three fourths of the food in the cafeteria. I don't mean that the food is bad, but that it is strange to me." In Kenya they often serve cornmeal mush for lunch and he thought Americans did not eat cornmeal mush.

Ogega is bilingual, speaking both English and Swahili.



ERMA HARTLEY: Student Health Services

Good health goal of college nurse

By MILDRED BURGESS
(Chart Staff Writer)

For six years, now, Missouri Southern students have been taking their health problems to Mrs. Imra J. Hartley, R. N., the college nurse. Her office is located in the Student Health Center, Kuhn Hall, room 303. "My funtion," said Mrs. Hartley, "Is to get the students through the day but my goal and the goal of the

health center itself is good health for everyone — total health that is."

"FOR THAT REASON," Hartley continued, "We have at the center a psychologist, Dr. Lloyd L. Dryer, who is available for counseling; a physician on call, J. R. Kuhn, M.D., who authorizes all treatment and drug prescriptions; and a dentist, Dr. Wendell Fuhr, who is on call for dental emergencies."

While most of the problems are colds, headaches and gas, intestinal disorders which she can handle herself, she reports that approximately 30 per cent of her patients are referred to the doctors.

Although Mrs. Hartley's chairside manner is professional, patients find her kind, cheerful and understanding — not only their ills but of the incredible pressures of campus life. Many students commented that they go to her sometimes because they need someone to confide in who is affiliated with the college but not an instructor.

When a student in one of the dormitories is sick in bed, the nurse makes "house calls." Even though her office hours are a.m. to 4 p.m., she may be contacted through one of the dorms any time she is needed.

"We have had only three or four cases of venereal disease reported this school year," she said. But she admitted that there may have been others who went to private physicians, thus, cases were not reported to her.

MRS. HARTLEY WAS born in southern Illinois and received her schooling as well as nurse's training in Chicago. She was a health nurse at the Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar, Missouri for one year and the Mississippi Baptist College at Clinton, Mississippi for three years. She worked at St. Louis Medical Center for six years, prior to taking the job at Southern.

Aside from her professional background, Mrs. Hartley's understanding of young people is probably greatly enhanced with the experience of raising four children of her own. "I am interested she would probably tell you all about her lovely grandchildren and she might just happen to have a pet handy."

The Hartley's favorite vacation spot is Eagle Rock on Tablerock Lake where they enjoy fishing, swimming, boating and water skiing. "We go as often as possible during the spring and summer months but I haven't learned to ski," she confessed.

AAS for everyone, not blacks

By ZSA ZSA SANDS

Black and white, a blend not often found on the Missouri Southern campus, is a prime example of the Afro-American Society. Willia Williams, president of the AAS, has issued an open invitation to white students to join with them for the cause to promote brotherhood on campus.

Up-coming events such as the yearly Black Week, show the stress of the topic. Williams states: "Our Black Week is not just for us but for the people. We want the people around the campus and in the community to know where we're coming from and some of the purposes we are trying to reach."

Black Week will be from Monday, March 29, to Saturday, April 3. The week will start off with a talent show. On Tuesday the film "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman" will be shown. Wednesday will be the night dedicated to the poet Langston Hughes, who provides the theme for the week. On Thursday the Rev. B.G. Roberson of Shiloh Baptist Church will speak. On Friday Tyron Jackson, Art Green, and Mary Green, all former students of Southern, will appear on a panel discussion. Saturday will end the week with the College Ball.

Formerly known as the Afro Ball, the College Ball is the new name, changed so as not to single out any one group. "A lot of people in the neighborhood and on campus felt that Afro Ball

meant only blacks and I can see why; in a way it is insinuating that it is for blacks," says Williams. "But we wanted to change it to let people know that at the end of our week and for all those who participated, who came and helped and supported us, we want them to come and celebrate the end of our week."

Last week a Rock Concert featuring the Blooming Flower helped raise funds for the betterment of Black Week.

Williams says that relations between black and white "are to be desired. I hope that everyone can have an open mind on the subject. The color barrier on this campus is no secret nor is it hidden." As president of the AAS Williams sums up his goals as being "that we get so we can communicate with students, faculty, and the community. I just want people to know that we're doing this for them. We don't take credit for anything we do. We just want to be friends with people on campus and we want them to realize that that's what our club is for."

Williams, from St. Louis, attended Soldan High School where he played football and basketball. He has received awards such as All P.H.L., Rookie of the Year, All District, Honorable Mention, and All American. He is a member of the Bicentennial Committee and is much involved in church activities.

Williams sums up his life in two words — "Jesus Christ. He came into my life and turned it about."

School lunch workshop set for Aug. 10

The 8th annual "School Lunch Workshop" to be held on the Missouri Southern campus has been scheduled for August 10, according to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs, at the College. More than 300 area school food service

personnel are expected to attend the one day workshop which will be conducted by Mrs. Geneva Bolton nutrition consultant for the state department of education.



STEVE HOLT

Government chaos, Watergate stimulate interest in politics

By KITTY TUCKER

With Watergate in the background and the forthcoming elections, party mix-ups, and governmental chaos, many people wonder what turn the political system will take and why students should get involved or would even want to. For Steve Holt, senior at Missouri Southern, the confusion and unrest in politics is the exact reason he wanted to get involved.

"I was always interested in politics as long as I can remember. I saw problems in the government that I wanted to see changed and the only way to change the problem is by getting involved, not sitting back." As parliamentarian of Student Senate, secretary, senate clerk and chairman of many committees, Steve has gotten involved with the college in the past.

But besides campus affairs, Steve has held an active part in

both Missouri College Republicans and the Young Republicans. "The Missouri College Republican Federation or College Republicans are college-age Republicans who are enrolled in colleges across Missouri and who are trying to play an active role in community, state and national politics. The Young Republicans is an organization open in communities for people from the age of 18 to 35. Both organizations have similar objectives."

HE EXPLAINS THAT "Missouri College Republican Federation is made up of the College Republican clubs across the United States, and by being united as a Federation we have a greater strength with the Republican party and the main offices in Washington, D.C."

Steve has been a delegate to the Missouri College Republican State Convention for the past three years and has served as chairman and member of various committees.

"Besides the College Republicans I am a member of the Young Carthage Republicans and hold the office of city treasurer. I have also been the Jasper County youth coordinator for Governor Bond and John Ashcroft," he said.

With the news of big corporation pay-offs, memories of Watergate still alive, and the CIA and FBI as issues of national secrecy and protection, the 1976 Presidential election should show the faith the people still have in the government or the apathy in the country, he believes. "If anything, what has happened with the political system should awake the people to the problems in the government and hopefully get them involved in what is happening around them in their community and government," Steve says.

"I don't think all is lost in government. There are a lot of good honest senators and legislators who are working full time for the people of the United States. Gene Taylor, congressman from the seventh district, has been doing an excellent job in office. Taylor also has a very high voting record in office. Lt. Gov. William Phelps is a full-time lieutenant governor and is also doing a good job along with state auditor John Ashcroft. These are just a few men in political offices in Missouri, but all of them are doing a good job representing the people of Missouri."

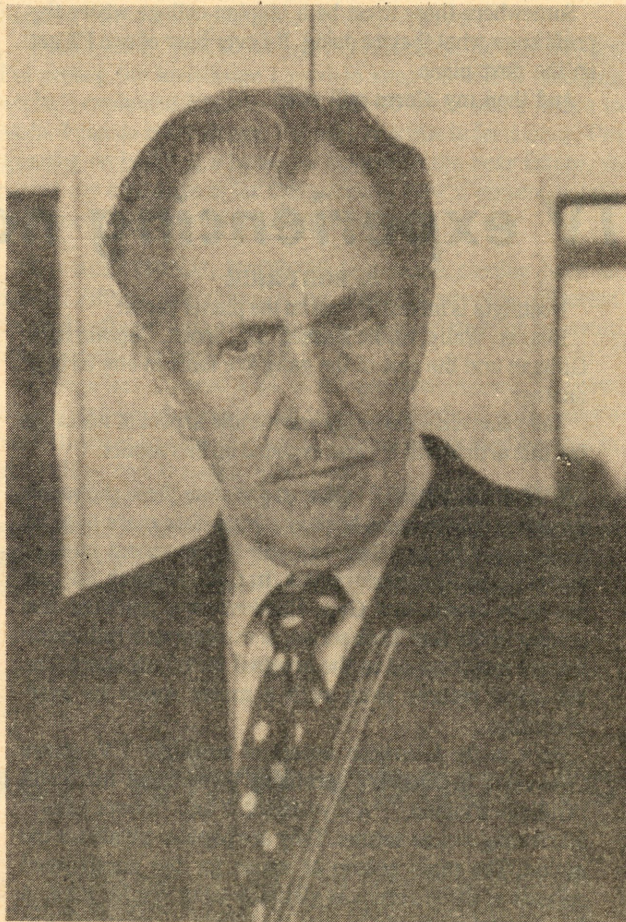
APATHY IS A GROWING problem in America, Steve admits, and he believes that many people do not think their votes count. "Many elections have been won by just a small margin of votes," he points out. "In the 1974 election in Greene County, John Hoffman defeated Harry Blackwell for state representative by five votes. So every vote is important and the only way to get the people you want in office is to vote."

The Republican party could be in trouble in the 1976 elections, Steve believes, because of what happened with Richard Nixon and so many of his White House aides. "The Republicans have had their Watergate but the Democrats had their Chapquiddick with Ted Kennedy. I think people will forget about Watergate and look at the men who are running for the offices and not just the party. But I do believe the two party system is good and you can't do away with the system. Because of checks and balances one party or group can not get too strong in government."

As a county and state chairman, Steve has met many people associated with the Republican party. Steve has been a delegate at the national convention of College Republicans in Denver, and has attended many seminars and state functions. "I like to get involved," he says, "and see things get accomplished in our government. This summer will give people a better chance to get into politics since the national GOP convention will be held in Kansas City in August."

The only way to avoid any more Watergates, pay-offs in the government, wiretappings, CIA involvement is for citizens to get involved, Steve says.

"Get involved and vote for the candidate of your choice. Band together and get on the bandwagon for a government that is by the people and for the people in this Bicentennial year."



VINCENT PRICE

Vincent Price, actor, greeted by standing ovations here

Vincent Price, author, actor and art lover, was greeted by a standing ovation when he appeared in the Fieldhouse last week, and applause was liberally scattered throughout his entire program.

Price read from "Three Voices of America," Walt Whitman, James Whistler, painter, and Tennessee Williams, playwright.

His program included excerpts from the Whitman's acclaimed "Song of Myself," humorous anecdotes about Whistler and a selection from Williams' one-act, "The Last of My Solid Watches."

After the show Price noted that while he was usually thought of as the "villain," only in about 25 of over 100 movie roles was he as the bad guy. But "those were the most successful," he smiled.

Price said, "I usually think of my villain's as the good guy. My hero is usually pretty stupid."

His association with horror stories was apparent when, after reading, a member of the audience asked him to read something from Edgar Allen Poe. His rendition of the "The Cask of Amontillado" brought the packed gymnasium to its feet. After he left the gym, Price ate lunch in the College Union cafeteria and conversed with several students.

Price was approached by two girls who said they would win a ten dollar bet if they could kiss him. He laughingly complied with the request.

Price, who claims to hate signing autographs but has been signing hundreds at a time, signed scraps of paper handed to him by the students who followed him around the campus.

After his lunch, Price, an amateur archaeologist, left with a group of acquaintances to drive through the Ozarks and visit "Whispering Paradise," painting a picture of the accessible, spoiled-by-success celebrity.

Previously Unheard-Of Band Takes Spotlight

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A song called "Third Rate Romance" has refocused attention on Memphis as a music center and pushed a previously unheard-of band, The Rhythm Aces, into the spotlight.

The group's vocalist, Russell Smith, says the inspiration for the song came in a restaurant while he was attending the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

"I saw this couple staring into their coffee cups," Smith says. "The guy looked like a junior

and peddle steel player, and recording it.

As the group's members are from Memphis and none of them learned to play there. "The music would have been the same no matter where we were," Burton says. "We grew up on the old mixed-format radio stations that would play three hours of country, three hours of rock when school got out, Lawrence Welk at dinner time and bluegrass at

The record caught on quick, selling 25,000 copies a week.

and peddle steel player, and recording it. As the group's members are from Memphis and none of them learned to play there.

"The music would have been the same no matter where we were," Burton says. "We grew up on the old mixed-format radio stations that would play three hours of country, three hours of rock when school got out, Lawrence Welk at dinner time and bluegrass at

'George Washington Slept Here' ends tomorrow

Editorial comments

Lack of courtesy displayed

A question of courtesy was raised last week when Vincent Price appeared on campus.

The College Fieldhouse, with its wooden bleachers and abominable lighting, is not an ideal setting for a performance by a well-known and talented actor. This however does not excuse the rudeness displayed by many students.

Beginning scarcely ten minutes after Mr. Price was introduced, some students, evidently disappointed that he was not going to talk about ghouls, ghosts and goblins, began their loud, vulgar descent (usually from the top row) of the wooden bleachers. After stomping down they

proceeded to avoid the nearest doors (wishing to make "the grand exit") and walked to the farthest door to leave.

This is not to criticize the students who left at 10:50 a.m. to attend class. Mr. Price understood this and was expecting it. Most students who left showed a lack of consideration, courtesy and intelligence.

Perhaps we should be disciplined like 14-year-old high school freshman and forced to remain seated until dismissed.

This would at least show the courtesy that college students, supposedly adults, should offer.

Dreams of college teachers fade

By LIZ DE MERICE
Assistant Managing Editor

I used to have a dream that when I came to college it would be radically different from high school.

No more would I have to endure the ramblings of someone who taught because he or she wasn't good at anything else.

Being naive, I assumed that college profs would be vitally interested in their subject matter and love teaching.

I assumed that every student would, at last, be receiving a decent education. However this is impossible when so many teachers are here only to earn their keep.

These teachers are easy to spot. One reads lectures from notes that are 20 years old. Another reads aloud from the book (similar to a first grade reading circle) and enlightens the class with information contained in the footnotes and introduction to the text.

Another professor teaches every class as though it were on the 100 level. Then there's the political activist who cannot tolerate a dissenting opinion.

Having to endure classes from instructors such as these is nothing short of irritating.

I've had other teachers who are, I feel, excellent examples of what teaching is (or should be) about.

There are teachers whose love and extensive knowledge of the subject enliven lectures. There are advisors whose devotion and understanding is admirable, and there are teachers whose enthusiasm and concern are in-

spirational. There are instructors who are anxious to help all students, whether those students are majors or not.

Unfortunately these experiences are few and far between.

Somewhere there must be a utopian college where the profs know what they're doing. If I ever hear of one I'll get on the next plane.

And then my alarm will ring.

TV experiencing nostalgia boom

By BOB PRICE

Nostalgia is alive and well on the planet earth!

Beaver, Wally, Eddie Haskell, Dr. Spock, Captain Kirk, Gilligan and the rest of the gang are back in one form or another.

Television shows are only one minute aspect of nostalgia but this article will try and expound on this aspect.

IT IS A BIT IRONIC in that at one time these shows are cancelled only to come back at a later date more popular than ever. One excellent example is the recent interest shown in old Star Trek reruns. In fact, so much interest has been shown, that Gene Roddenberry, producer and creator of the Star Trek series, is working on a full-length feature movie based on the original Star Trek story. The box-office returns from such a movie would be overwhelming.

Back to the television aspect of nostalgic T.V. shows "Leave it to Beaver," probably heads the list, with "Gilligan's Island," "Andy Griffith," and "I Love Lucy," all running a close second. They are popular all across the nation. The main reason or cause for the unrenowned success of these reruns is virtually unknown for sure. A few hypotheses would be that the "older generation" can

Folderol or not?

We Americans are being bombarded with Bicentennial folderol. From the Bicentennial minutes, the specials depicting — more or less — the days of our forefathers and the television spectaculars which we have witnessed already, we will shortly get into the parades, the gala affairs and, of course, the firecrackers.

And why not? We are Americans and proud of our heritage! A certain amount of celebrating seems fitting and appropriate but let us not forget the important issues of our day while we are gorging ourselves on the past.

We still have to deal with problems of crime, inflation, unemployment, strikes, equal rights, economy, ecology, and an ex-president who refuses to make like the proverbial "old soldier" and just "fade away." Besides all this we have local, county, state and national elections plus numerous primaries and two nominating conventions to fill our Bicentennial year.

Many of our problems seem to have leveled off but this could be a political ploy. We must not allow ourselves to be lulled in to a false sense of security. Remember the immortal words from the pen of the nineteenth century native Missouri poet, Eugene Field. As he observed the political candidates of the 1880's and their pre-election strategies, he was moved to change his poem "Jest 'Fore Christmas!" His refrain warns us and prods the politician thusly, "But jest 'fore election, I'm as good as I can be!"

RASMOND



Expert responds

Jim Ellison,

I have studied Karate for 10 years and have taught Karate 3 years in the Joplin area. We are in membership with the Japan Karate Federation which is made up of several Japanese Masters of the Martial Arts. We have a very intense training program here. I offer you to come here and see and interview myself & my students about self-defense, also I offer you free lessons. Come here see us, train with us, then write your article.

Thanks,
Bob Rose

chart

missouri southern

state college

joplin, missouri 64801

Stephen Smith-Editor
Tim Dry-Managing Editor
Liz DeMerice-Assistant Managing Editor
Kurt Parsons-Director of Photography
Steve Harvey-Sports Photographer
Jim Ellison-Columnist
Pete Graham-Columnist

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NOSTALGIA IS A FEELING, not something you can touch or pass around. You feel and think nostalgic whenever you hear an "oldie but goldie" on the radio, see an old Humphrey Bogart movie late some evening, or watch "Father Knows Best" on a Saturday afternoon with nothing else better to do. Nostalgia is a good feeling.

Unfortunately, commercialism has, as usual, set in. You can buy Eddie Haskell, Superman, Three Stooges etc. T-shirts for a nominal fee of \$5.00 and up. Maybe that helps, though, rather than a hindrance because of the constant reminder to people who see these T-shirts, "By golly, those were the good old days!"

Being a member of the "younger generation" makes me no authority on the subject at all. But, this reporter has seen and heard enough of television shows, movies, and the "50's" music era to know that they did have something going for them. And it's an honor to be able to listen and watch the development of these shows and movies as forerunners of what we have today.

I'm not sure about what was going on 200 years ago, but 20 years ago, those "cool cats" knew where it's at.

Age discrimination not major factor

By DAN GREER

Discrimination has been a widely controversial issue for a number of years, both nationally and locally. It exists in a variety of forms, providing a nagging reminder of mankind's innate monomania. The type of discrimination that most often comes to mind is the belligerence that lies between races, but there are other kinds, as well. One type that hits home on many college campuses is the age distinction that lies between older students who are returning to further their education, and average, post-high-school college students. Here the question arises: Does such discrimination exist at Missouri Southern? Ed Runion, 38, a general education student, has opinions. In relation to the average student, it most often becomes a difference in personalities, rather than a difference in age that determines the success or the amount of one-to-one relationships on campus," Runion explains. "I relate to people very well. I thought I would have a hard time fitting into place, but the concept changed after the first day. I like it. Once a person is adapted to being surrounded by the younger generation, going back to school can be fun. It makes me feel younger and more vigorous."

IT CAN SEEM THAT THE AGE factor becomes a barrier in cases where the returning student cannot adapt to the attitudes of the younger students. As a result, he takes on an attitude of separation, carrying a chip on his shoulder with the inscription, "Respect your elders." Bearing an attitude of this type, the returning student seems to try to elevate himself to a level of parental veneration over other students, and most often, younger students do not like the idea of going to school every day with their parents.

"I get no special treatment from my instructors," Runion said. "I find some of them pretty difficult to keep up with at times, but I'm sure the rest of the kids feel the same way. The difference is that once an instructor finds out what I do for a living, he usually wants something done," Runion said jokingly. Overall, though the professors I have studied under have been as tough on me as they were on the younger kids, and have acknowledged no distinction between the two generations academically."

In many cases, the older student who is returning to college has a job and family at home that help make studying the class attendance difficult. The responsibilities seem to discriminate against those who have to put up with them, and leave the

younger students with an unfair advantage. Looking deeper, however, we find that as a budding life takes its rise, the younger students are required to spend prospective study time stalking social acceptance. So we see that both sides have certain daily requirements leaning on them for their time and attention.

"MOST KIDS ON CAMPUS either don't have a job, or just work part-time, so they have time for extra-curricular activities and campus organizations," said Runion. "I don't have time for campus organizations or actual participation in any activities outside of my classes, but I have become a loyal spectator of many campus activities. I think the movies, the plays, and college sports are all exciting. Some of the best things the kids do are the plays they produce. As for sports I enjoy watching the football games in particular. I'd like to get more involved in these things, but my three kids at home and my welding business leave me no time."

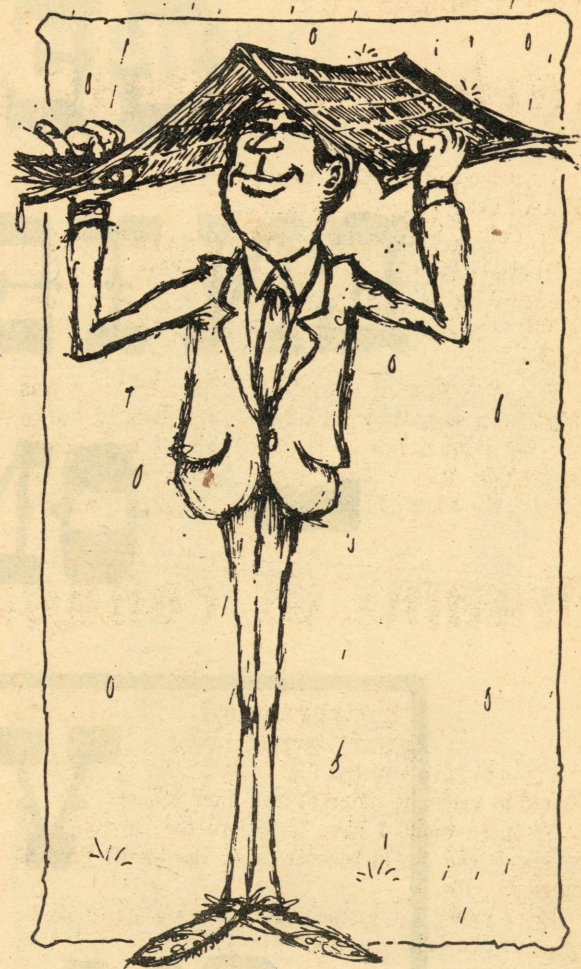
Despite all the setbacks of attending college at middle age, the number of older students increases annually on a national basis. The most popular reason for returning to school is to get credit enough to be eligible for a higher position on the labor ladder. Reasons vary, from person to person, however.

"I don't really need to further my education for my job, but I'm getting the knowledge I need to keep up with a changing world," explained Runion. "I'm here to learn and I desire to learn. I can do more things, but not particularly for money. I'm planning on building a house for myself in the near future, so part of my education is for this purpose. Now if somebody tells me something, I can tell if it is right or wrong."

TWO ADDITIONAL FACTORS that make coming back to college difficult for many older students are the different curricula offered today and the much revised code of behavior practiced on campuses today.

"College has changed a lot, in my personal opinion," Runion said. "I've been able to get a lot more out of school, with today's freer attitudes and the diminishing stress put on membership in fraternities and the stiff-collar stuff."

At Missouri Southern the outlook seems good for the intermixing of students of adjoining generations. The sifting out of differences is less evident in most cases, and academic equality can only be decided by each individual within himself.



The Chart covers the campus,
particularly when it rains!

Next week's
center pages:

Women

Tales from the recent past

Yeah, but what about tonight?

By JIM ELLISON

Biblical stories tell us that God first created man, and from the rib of Adam created Eve. Now old Adam didn't have too much to do in the Garden of Eden, so mostly, he just sat around, watching the animals, and the flowers, and never really paid much attention to Eve. Eve wasn't pleased with the situation, but she had a few tricks up her sleeves (no pun intended). She finally enticed Adam to sample the forbidden fruit, and, well, you know how the story goes. Adam and Eve "began to beget," and SEX has become an important part of everyone's life, depending, of course, upon your age and general well being.

Sex, in the last few years, has become quite open among young people, who seem more at ease with the subject than our grandparents, and even our parents. It hasn't been many years ago when, if a woman showed her ankles, or puffed on a cigarette in public, she was considered to be a fast person. Sex in those days was never discussed, especially in front of the children. But, it was always there, just below the surface, and every young man and woman were just waiting to get old enough to play the game. Granddad and Grandma didn't have such large families by hiding in the closet. Come to think about it, maybe it was the closet where it took place with all the kids running around the house.

A young man starts out in life hating girls. In his pre-teens, he expends a lot of energy beating them up, teasing them, and just generally being a pain. Then, depending upon the maturity of the individual, something inside of him begins to stir. His voice changes, peach fuzz appears on his face, and the girls he was so rude to now become an object of something he is not quite sure of. He discovers that the soft guys are really girls, and life takes on new meaning.

He begins carrying books for them, combing his hair, and brushing his teeth more often. He gets picky about the clothes he wears, and begins, usually in a clumsy way, to buzz around, he thinks, the unsuspecting prey.

Girls usually know more about sex than most boys do, and are almost always more mature on the subject. They expect a boy to be smooth and display savoir faire. Unfortunately, most teen-aged boys are really clods during this learning period, and what starts out as a serious love match usually ends up humorously or heart-breaking for either one or both.

In an attempt to appear worldly to his peers, a young boy begins to discover new words in the previously unused dictionary. Mothers are likely to discover "girlie" type magazines hidden in his room, and he compensates for his failures at sex by telling tales to his friends of his fantazied conquests. Yes, sex has become an important part

of his life. The failures he experiences are all part of the game though, and eventually, he'll score.

The sexual explosion of the 1960's has left the older generation a little bewildered. The openness of sex has, at least for a lot of people, taken away the fun of the chase. Getting there used to be half the fun, but anymore, most people are already there before they begin. Today, there are "How to" books, "How to" movies, and for the price, there are even "How to" laboratories. In days of past, these laboratories were called "houses of ill repute."

No matter whether sex is practiced in the closet or openly in a free society, the actual meaning has never changed from that first bite of the apple. Men are men and women are women, (thank goodness), and the eternal game of sex will always be practiced.

A man sat distraughtly on a curb at the cemetery. He had just buried his wife, and was weeping tears of sadness. A friend approached him, gently touched him on the shoulders, and said "I know you will miss your wife, but you must stop this. After a while, your sorrow will pass. You will meet new friends, and who knows, perhaps another woman to love and share your bed."

The distraught man thought about what his friend had said, mulled it over in his mind. Finally, he looked at his friend who was trying to console him, and said, through tear-streaked eyes, "Yea, but what about tonight."

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Edith Compton likes hunting, fishing

By NANCY KILPATRICK

It's a toss-up between hunting and fishing as to which is her favorite, according to Edith Compton, assistant professor of business administration.

"It's a challenge to teach and find the motivating device for each student, and you don't always succeed," she said. As one of her students put it, "She talks with us, not at us, more on our own level." To this, Mrs. Compton replied, "See, that's what business communication teaches."

Born and raised on a livestock farm in the Ozarks, she was the oldest of a family of girls, and naturally became "her father's son." Her chores consisted of keeping the woodbox full and helping her dad milk, by hand, their 14 cows. She played on a girls' volleyball team at school, but it was her responsibility to have her seven cows milked before the game if she planned on going.

"AS A CHILD I HAD PET PIGS, lambs, geese, and helped with the cows," she said. "When I sold these pets it paid my tuition to college. I was the top of my class of 36 students, so I received a scholarship to SMSU where I attended my freshman year. I then transferred to KSCP to finish college. I married Jack Compton and worked full time my senior year."

Teaching seven years at Liberal, she kept busy by sponsoring a class National Honor Society, the school newspaper, and the yearbook. Always a commuter to school, she now lives on a small grain farm, 4½ miles southwest of Lamar, where she and her husband bought and have spent 18 years remodeling a farm home. They now have two daughters, ages six and three. She drives to and from school every day and, in her words, "serves as the public relations person to MSSC when the weather is bad, because many of the MSSC students from Barton County call me

to see if school is canceled." When it does get icy or snowy she can be seen driving to school in a pick-up with hay in the back for weight.

"We own 500 acres and rent more and have 70 head of cattle which I fed last winter while my husband was sick," Mrs. Compton said. "I spend a good portion of the summer in the fields baling hay, combining and tilling the ground. I also have a large vegetable garden each summer and can and freeze enough to fill two 20-foot deep freezers. We also cut our own meat and made smoked sausage this year."

OTHER THAN HECKLING HER OFFICE MATE, Mrs. Lorine Miner, her hobbies include hunting, camping, collecting all kinds of dishes and green depression glass. She learned to cook on a wood stove and loves to cook now. Calling herself an old-fashioned cook, she makes bread and rolls at least once every two weeks with live yeast and without a recipe. Although she enjoys playing the piano now, her instrument in high school was a trumpet. Also, sewing is a hobby is she is in the mood for it.

"I met my husband deer hunting, and that's not d-e-a-r hunting," she laughingly adds. "We still hunt deer and coyote together and quail hunt when we can. We also used to rabbit hunt some."

Once during the course of deer season this year she brought her gun to school in case she saw a deer on the way home.

ACTIVE IN CHURCH, Mrs. Compton teaches an adult Sunday School class that runs from 35-50 persons each Sunday and she is on the Educational Materials Committee, as well. Mr. Compton serves on the church board.

"Although I was born in the Ozarks, I don't like hillbilly music, but my favorites range from good jazz and blues to opera music. Being an English minor in college I had much literature and enjoyed the classics as well as lighter literature. On my book shelves you can find Shakespeare right next to the Western novels."

Still busy, she is now working on a doctorate at Oklahoma State University at Stillwater. As for women's lib, "I'm not necessarily a woman's libber. My husband helps me and I help him. I couldn't maintain the schedule I do without him." And judging by her success, the compromise works.



EDITH COMPTON

Greeks plan to form new council

A meeting is scheduled for next Thursday of all campus Greek organizations in order to formulate plans for a Greek Council on campus.

According to Dr. Glenn Dolence, head of Student Personnel Services, a similar organization was formed on campus several years ago but was discontinued because of a lack of student interest.

Purpose of the new council would be to allow the five separate Greek organizations on campus an instrument by which they could combine to form a united front for the common good. The organization would also make easier, inter-Greek communications.

Each organization would have two representatives on the council, with a council president to be elected from among the membership of all the Greek organizations.

Missouri Southern's Iota Epsilon Chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity is organizing the council and according to one Sigma Nu spokesman, "The council, if accepted by the separate organizations, will be formed with a constitution drawn up by the early part of April."

Thursday's meeting will be held at 12 noon in dining room A of the College Union. All interested Greeks are urged to attend.

Vet enrollment up

According to a certification tally sheet recently completed by the Veterans Affairs Office, the total number of students at Missouri Southern receiving veterans benefits has increased from 814 students in the spring semester of 1975 to 856 this semester.

Listed under the Chapter 34 designation (Regular Veterans) were some 491 full time students, 86 three-quarter time students, 124 half-time students and eight additional students carrying less than a half-time load of classes. This amounts to some 709 Chapter 34 veterans.

Chapter 35 beneficiaries, which include Pension Veterans and their dependents now total 112 full time students, nine part time students and nine half-time students. The total in this category amounts to 130 individuals.

In addition, Disabled veterans under VA Chapter 31 amounted to two students. Adult Basic Education beneficiaries total 15 this semester, according to the new sheet.

The new tally shows a marked increase in every category over last semester, except the number of disabled veterans who are currently enrolled as VA students at Missouri Southern which has remained constant.

OBC student attends MSSC in pursuit of career goals

By RUSTY IRONS

Disc-jockey, part-time student at two colleges, bass player, ex-youth minister, and resident of Joplin — this is David Embree. Embree is in his first year at Missouri Southern, but he's also attending Ozark Bible College.

"Basically to get back into a more secular type of atmosphere instead of being isolated at a bible college is the reason I'm here at Southern," Embree explains. "Also, I want to be exposed to as much of the communications field as possible. Both of these factors have influenced me in coming here."

Embree is earnest in his profession as a radio broadcaster and he cited that as the primary reason he is studying that particular field at Southern. He got his start in radio at KOBC, the former station at OBC. Since then he has changed jobs and is currently employed a KDMO-KRGK in Carthage.

TODAY'S MUSIC, HE THINKS, "is basically going down hill. Most of what is on the air is complete garbage. A few groups such as Chicago, McKendry Springs and a group called Queen are continuing to produce well-orchestrated rock and roll, not like the Top 40 jive that has no lyrics unless they are warped or perverted with the disco music that all sounds the same."

He does add, however, "I think that rock and roll will have a comeback and get into the innovativeness it came out of."

As for ideas on religion and religious broadcasting. Embree is not the typical double-knit clad minister.

"Too many people try to make Christian radio a 24 hour Sunday School instead of playing music. Some make it full of 'old rugged cross' song which you wouldn't appreciate unless you were 73 and half deaf," he says. "I believe Christian stations should give air time to young musicians who are involved in utilizing rock and roll to put their lyrics to. There are a lot of unknown Christian musicians like Larry Norman, Barry McGuire, and the Second Chapter of Acts who are just as sound musically as any secular musicians but because of lack of exposure remain unknown."

EMBREE WOULD LIKE TO SEE a program, or better yet a station that would be totally committed to Christian rock and

roll. He feels that the message that the church has must be gotten from the pulpit and to the people. Radio, it appears, is a good medium to achieve part of that.

"Christian radio must be evangelistic or entertaining," he said. "It must be for the non-Christian audience or for the Christian. There is really no middle ground. We have got to get away from the Mormon Tabernacle Choir thing and play the type of programming that will be of interest to ordinary people."

He reacts against the social aspect of church, going just to meet social obligations and also the bit about looking his "Sunday best."

"When Jesus was walking around, sure He had His revivals had big meetings and stuff, but for the most part He spent three years just teaching those 12 chosen companions. He didn't use the method that most churches and ministers use, the method I call the shotgun approach, preaching a sermon which just may hit a guy who may be in church just looking for the answer to a problem that Jesus may be the solution to. If only the preacher just mentions that Jesus could meet that need."

Embree got into the ministry through his father.

"DAD IS A MINISTER, a really good guy for whom I have a lot of respect. He not only brought me up as a Christian, but he urged me to be skeptical and to examine all the claims of Christianity for myself. I feel that God has in many visible ways affected my life. It's not from being good, but from finding out about Christ and what he did and then accepting it and Him. Then you must give your total self to Him; you must give all."

As for a personal philosophy of life, Embree says, "Everyone knows that in the long run everything is to die and deep down I think everyone feels that there is something after life. I would urge being prepared for that, for the only thing that you're going to take is yourself. Not money or friends or things, but if anything, how you lived on earth and how you were involved with doing what your Creator put you here for. That's what's really cool in life. Doing His thing."

Human Sexuality:

Writers through all periods have recorded observations, speculations on man's sex life

By ALAN SCHISKA
Chart Staff Writer

Questions about sex have always filled man's mind. As early as 15,000 years B.C., paleolithic cave painters recorded sexual activities on the walls of caves. Writers of all periods have written about their observations and speculations on the sex life of man. Clinical interest in sex also goes far back into the ages, but most progress in this area has come about in the twentieth-century.

Even though hundreds of years of observation and research have been done in this area, no universal laws on correct sexual conduct or mores have evolved. Questions about premarital and extramarital sex, prostitution, abortion, contraceptives, etc., still remain largely unsolved. One thing does seem certain though; sexual attitudes today are becoming more and more liberal. As Vance Packard, critic and author of many best-sellers, puts it, "Sexual mores in the United States have changed more dramatically in the past five years than in the preceding 40 years. An openness in exposures of the human body, and openness in public intimacy, an openness in the dramatic arts (in showing the public two or more humans engaging in public intimacy while nude) has become more commonplace in the Western World than at any other time in the past 1,600 years."

The peoples' changing attitudes towards sex seems well illustrated by a poll in 1969 of 1,600 Americans. It showed that 81 per cent of the people considered a policeman who takes money from a prostitute to be worse than the prostitute, 71 per cent thought that a doctor who refuses a house call to a patient who is very sick is worse than a homosexual, and 54 per cent thought that a politician who accepts bribes to be worse than an adulterer.

PREMARITAL SEX

The question of premarital sex has always been a subject of controversy. Usually societies regulate this realm of sexual activity and can generally be divided into three classes: (1) restrictive societies, (2) semirestrictive societies, and (3) permissive societies.

Restrictive societies vary in how severely they control sexuality in their cultures, but in general they try to keep children from learning about sexual matters and try to put restrictions on their spontaneous activities. However, many children still engage in some type of sex play, even though they may feel guilty about it. If caught they are sometimes punished quite severely. For instance, among the Chagga (agriculturalists of what is now Tanzania), if a boy were caught in a sex act who was not accepted as being mature, he and his partner were placed on top of each other and staked to the ground.

Most cultures are placed in a semirestrictive category. In this category, people may not believe in certain sexual actions, but do little to stop other people from doing them. It is now generally accepted that American society is now moving toward this type of culture.

Permissive societies are quite lax on youngsters engaging in sexual relationships. In some cases they even encourage sexual relations at an early age. For instance, the Chewa (agriculturalists of Central Africa) believed children should be active sexually if they are to be fertile in the future. The Lepcha (agriculturalists of the Himalayas) believed sexual activities were necessary for a girl to grow up.

MANY PEOPLE AT MISSOURI SOUTHERN could be categorized as semirestrictive and in a few cases even permissive.

Joe McFellon, a man from MSSC who is divorced, considers his sexual attitudes to be quite liberal. He believes in premarital sex if it doesn't make the couple feel guilty. He thinks sex is the "ultimate" expression of love.

"It's (sex) an expression of all sincere love, a complete giving of one's self to another," said McFellon. "I think most of the hazards have been eliminated in premarital sex. Too many marriages have fallen on the rocks because of sexual relationships, so you should work this out before marriage if you don't feel guilty about it."

Cindy Nafus, a widow from MSSC, thinks it is up to the couple on how far premarital sex should go. She thinks that the couple should love each other and be engaged before they consider the matter of premarital sex.

She said, "I think it depends if a boy and girl are engaged and definitely love each other and have set a wedding date. I think it's between the two how far sex should go."

SHE WENT ON TO MAKE it clear that she was not in favor of premarital sex for herself and pointed out some of the dangers of it.

Nafus said, "There is always the danger of pregnancy and disease. Sex is a most beautiful thing between a man and woman and if you have sex before marriage, you've destroyed a beautiful thing, you've made it ugly."

Keith Spor, a junior at MSSC who is engaged to be married said he didn't believe in premarital sex. He has been brought up in the old traditional manner which emphasizes good morals and restricting one's self before marriage.

He said, "I do not believe in premarital sex because for one thing, it would cause me to have a guilty conscience, because I've been taught it's wrong. Secondly, for fear of pregnancy or VD. If I did have premarital sex, I would lose my self respect."

Many people on campus do not agree with Spor however. In a survey of 75 MSSC students, 69 per cent said they believed in premarital sex and 31 per cent said they did not. The males seemed to be more liberal in this area than the females though, because 75 per cent of the males surveyed said they believed in premarital sex and 25 per cent did not. Sixty-three per cent of the females surveyed said they believed in premarital sex and 37 per cent did not. Even though only 75 per cent of the males said they believe in premarital sex, 78 per cent said that they have engaged in it. The females were again more conservative when only 58 per cent said they have had premarital sex.

PETTING

Petting is a term that does not seem clearly defined. What one person considers petting may not be considered petting by another. An actual definition of petting described it as "...involving conscious, sexually oriented physical contact between persons of opposite sex that does not involve actual coitus."

During adolescence it is sometimes used to find out about the sexual responses, and certain customs of sexual behavior. Through its use, adolescents learn about the emotions and thoughts of each other. During this time many teenagers begin to find their sexual identity.

Petting may be divided into several general classifications: (1) light petting, such as kissing, (2) heavy petting, which involves stimulation of the gonads in an unclothed state, and (3) oral-genital contact, which involves oral stimulation of the gonads.

The Kinsey Report, which is the most comprehensive data available on sexual behavior, found that almost 100 per cent of married women have engaged in petting at some time before marriage. It was found that 52 per cent of the college females sampled by Kinsey had participated in heavy petting. This figure is somewhat lower than the figures obtained in more recent studies. In the same study, it was found that 50 per cent of the college females sampled engaged in heavy petting with another person they did not love and 60 per cent had experienced heavy petting while still in high school.

McFellon who said he believes in premarital sex thinks petting should be controlled in relationships. He said, "Petting can be very frustrating; I think it should be controlled unless you're willing to give yourself completely."

Spor said that he thinks petting is acceptable if you are engaged to be married. He said, "When you are just going out with a girl, kissing is as far as you should go, but if you are engaged, petting is all right."

Nafus said that she did not think petting was right because as she put it, "It can lead on to sexual relations."

Fred Wertko, a senior at MSSC, said he thinks petting is fine if a couple "has serious intentions." Wertko said, "I think it's an essential step in obtaining knowledge of what pleases your potential marital partner."

Most people on campus agreed with Wertko. In the campus

survey taken, 32 per cent of those surveyed said they believed in petting if they have no feelings for the other person, 68 per cent said they did not. Most people (80 per cent) said that they believed in petting if they had strong feelings for the other person and 20 per cent said they did not. Almost all of the people surveyed (92 per cent) said they believed in petting if they were engaged to be married to the person, 8 per cent said they did not.

CONTRACEPTION

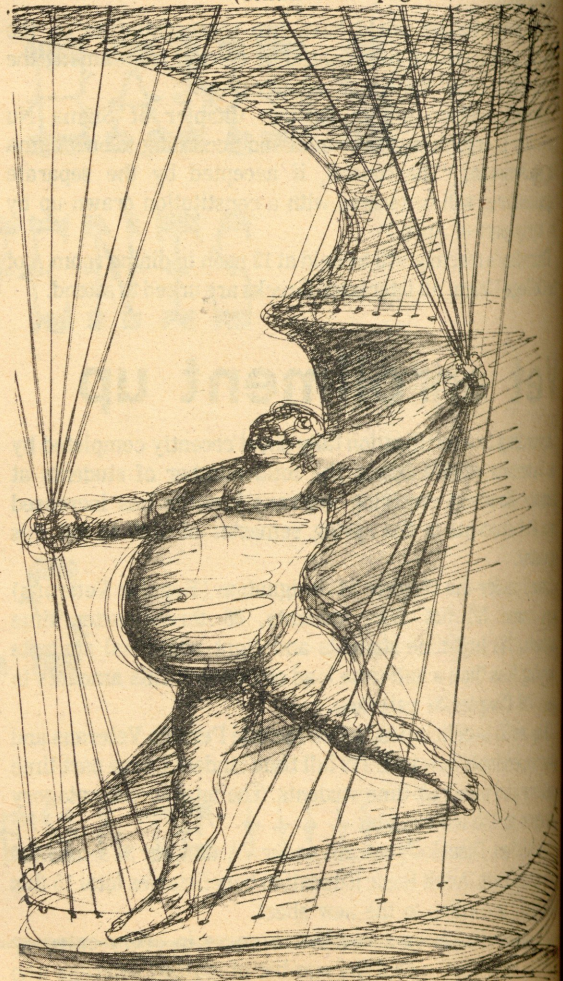
There is much discussion these days about the use of contraceptives. On the one hand, there is the argument of the morality of contraceptives and on the other, the agonizing problem of overpopulation.

Some experts claim we have little to worry about in terms of overpopulation. They are confident in recent increases in certain food production. Other experts say that overpopulation is a gigantic problem already and use the statistics that 10 to 20 million people die each year from some lack of nutrition to support their argument. They also use population figures to support their argument. For instance, they say that since the beginning of mankind until 1830, the world population reached one billion. In the next 100 years, the population reached two billion. It has been estimated that the population should have reached four billion by the end of 1975. In another 25 years, it should reach six to eight billion people.

With figures like these piling up, every few years and the liberalized sexual attitudes of today, more and more people are reverting to the use of contraceptives. The number of women taking the pill in the United States has increased from 400,000 in 1916 to an estimated nine million by 1970.

THE BIRTH CONTROL PILLS increased use relates back to their efficiency, for if used as directed, they are the most effective means of birth control. They help curb overpopulation, aid in sexual adjustment during early marriage, help to space pregnancies and to prevent pregnancies among unmarried couples. Certain side effects of the pill have also proved to be beneficial. For instance, they can be used to relieve premenstrual tension and the irregularity and pain associated with the menstrual period.

(continued on page 13)



Birth control pills cause deleterious side effects

(continued from page 12)

Use of birth control pills also causes certain deleterious side effects. During the first three months of use, 10 per cent of the women report nausea. Many women report a weight gain after they have started using the pill. Other short-term effects of the pill are tenderness of the breasts, headaches, depression, and nervousness.

Besides these bad side-effects, the pill is sometimes looked down upon by certain religions. For example, the Roman Catholic Church says that using the pill for the purpose of birth control is immoral. Father William Rochford of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Joplin said, "The official teaching from Pope Paul VI is that it (the pill) shouldn't interfere with the process of nature." The Catholic Church believes that any unnatural act is sinful. Since birth control pills do interfere with the natural purpose of intercourse which is the production of a child they are considered sinful.

BUT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH says the use of contraceptives is morally correct if birth control pills are used under the advice of a doctor as a cure for a disease of the organisms. In this case, the church says it is "lawful to correct the defects of nature."

Whatever the implications of contraceptives may be, many people at MSSC believe in their use.

Spor, who believes in many sexual restrictions, says he thinks that the use of the pill is fine if kept within certain "perspectives." He said, "It shouldn't be given to any girl, because if you give them birth control pills, you're accepting the idea of premarital sex." He went on to describe some of the advantages and disadvantages of the pill, "It can help control the unwanted pregnancy and I think a child should be planned to be brought into the world, but we do not know what side-effects the pill will have on a woman in the long run and the pill can cause an upswing in premarital sex."

Harold Wren, a junior at MSSC, believes everyone should be allowed to have access to contraceptives and does not think access to everyone would cause an upswing in premarital sex. He said, "I believe in the use of contraceptives so unwanted pregnancies will be eliminated and it also creates a better atmosphere for sexual relations."

Nafus also believes in the use of contraceptives; she said, "I think married people should have freedom of sex, and they can't have if the woman is afraid she is going to get pregnant."

In the campus survey mentioned earlier, 95 per cent of the people surveyed said they believed in the use of contraceptives, 5 per cent did not.

HOMOSEXUALITY

A homosexual may be defined as a person who is attracted to a member of the same sex or who has sexual relations with a person of the same sex. In ancient Greece, homosexual love was thought of as natural and was highly exalted. It was considered a more tender love than was heterosexual relationships.

Now, in the United States, it is regarded as a perversion. It has raised many questions as to its morality and the causes of such behavior. There are several schools of thought on the causes of homosexuality, some with more supporting evidence than others.

Some theorists argue that homosexual tendencies are inborn. They say homosexuals are brought up in a culture where there are predominantly heterosexual relationships and that they are not aware of their own homosexual tendencies until pubescence.

Another theory is that homosexuality is the result of certain environmental factors and influences. For instance, being segregated with people of the same sex for a long time or having had a pleasurable homosexual experience as a child.

One of the most convincing theories of homosexuality relates back to the influence of parents. In most instances, of homosexuality, the mother is unhappy with the marriage. Since this is true, she develops a close relationship with her son, which develops into a type of romance except that there is no physical contact. The son then starts to feel guilty about his feelings toward his mother and consequently avoids all women.

Herbert Emory, a young-looking man who works in Joplin, is a homosexual, but contrary to the belief of the above theory, he says he enjoys the company of women. He had dated women before, but did so primarily because of peer group pressures.

He said, "It (dating) was to appeal to peer group pressure. I enjoyed the company of females, but I always felt I was using it as a cover in trying to prove my own masculinity."

He first realized that he had homosexual tendencies at an early age, but did not accept them until several years later.

"I realized my sexual orientation at age 14, but did not accept it till age 18 or 19. Then I realized I did not have to take society's values and apply them to my life."

Emory says that his family knows that he is a homosexual and that they are accepting it on a "slow basis." He gets rejected by some people in society, but Emory thinks these people show insecurity in their own sexuality by doing so.

HE SAID, "There are a lot of people who have a great fear of homosexuality. I do have some heterosexual friends, mainly because of pride in myself. Most of the rejection comes from people who are very insecure in their own sexuality. They think if I accept him my friends will reject me because I accept him. Sometimes they may have had a homosexual experience themselves and by accepting me they become scared of their own self. A lot of people are afraid of me because of my sexual ideas."

He said he used to feel angered at society but has since changed his views.

"Before I was totally honest with my sexuality, I felt great anger at society. But I don't now, because I see the causes of oppression and we should try to fight these causes rather than the people."

He then went on to describe some of the cause of oppression.

"The oppression has been caused by religious viewpoints, our sexual nature and the presumption that no one can be happy unless they're living in a heterosexual marriage. Also, I believe through our economic system the idea of two for the price of one has caused the oppression."

EMORY NOW BELONGS to an organization in Joplin known as the Pride Community Center. It is an organization set up for the advancement of the "Gay Libbers" movement. The center offers paraprofessional counseling, has a library where books can be checked out on homosexuality and military upgrading and holds conscience awareness groups. The center is open seven nights a week and maintains a hot line to be installed for anyone with a problem who wishes to call.

Emory said according to the Kinsey report, 10 per cent of Joplin is gay and that they are now starting to get some people at the center.

He said, "There is a good cross section of people who come to the center. Gayness does not show any boundaries. But, more men than women come because I feel women are living under more oppression. Many gay women have children and can lose them by just coming to the center."

Harold Wren said, "It is a deviated behavior that's not accepted in our society."

He said that his idea of homosexuality was a type of mental disorder and he could never be friends with a homosexual because as Wren put it, "You'd be classified in that category and I wouldn't feel comfortable with a homosexual if I knew he was one."

Cindy Nafus said, "I think they should see a psychiatrist. I don't think they're born that way, I think they become that way because of what they see and read and the company they keep."

WHAT IS THE COMMON CONSENSUS on campus about homosexuality? In the campus survey, less than 1 per cent of the people surveyed preferred homosexual relations, 71 per cent said that they did not care to engage in homosexual relations, but thought it is a matter of individual choice and 27 per cent thought it is a perversion and should be suppressed.

The Catholic Church, in a recent statement by the Vatican, took a somewhat sympathetic position towards homosexuals. In its statement the Vatican said that homosexuals who are "incurable" should be treated with some degree of understanding and prudence.

The Vatican classified homosexuals into two groups: (1) homosexuals "whose tendency comes from false education, from a lack of normal sexual development, from habit, or from bad example or from similar causes;" (2) homosexuals "who are definitely such because of some kind of instinct or pathological constitution judged to be incurable."

The Vatican said of the second group: "In the pastoral field these homosexuals must certainly be treated with understanding and sustained in the hope of overcoming their difficulties and their inability to fit into society. Their culpability will be judged with prudence."

"But no pastoral method can be employed which would give moral justification to these acts on grounds that they would be constant with the conditions of such people."



DIVORCE

Divorce is good in other countries, but nowhere is it as good as it is in our own—the sacred Elmer's glue which cements the social fabric. Without the sacrament of Divorce, who would be silly enough to get married? Nobody, except for people who don't care one way or another, the fifteen percent of the population who are always, in America, "undecided," those clunks. What darkens the future of Divorce in America is the profession of law, which can make the whole process very unpleasant. It might not be a bad thing if jurisdiction were taken away from lawyers and given instead to plumbers. Plumbers know all about joining and unjoining and are slightly cheaper.

Joplin man recalls friendship with English actress

By STEVE SMITH
EDITOR

The showing of "Things to Come" one of the classic science-fiction films ever produced, will undoubtedly stir a great many memories for at least one area man when it is brought to the MSSC campus as a part of the Spiva Art Center and Missouri Council of the Arts film series on March 23.

Philip L. Jones, a consulting engineer in mining and metallurgy, will once again see the youthful face of Pearl Argyle, the British actress who had a starring role in the picture and whom Jones dated in London before the outbreak of the second world war. The story of Miss Argyle's life and eventual death (she was executed by the French Resistance during the war) is at least just as interesting as the famous movie in which she starred.

In a recent interview conducted in the study of his Joplin

home, Jones spoke in just a faint Welsh accent of how he came to meet Miss Argyle in London in the years before World War II. Jones, who was born in Wales and is a graduate of the Royal School of Mind's Imperial College, originally became acquainted with the actress through a cousin, who attended the same college as Pearl Argyle.

"WHEN A YOUNG ENGINEER I travelled over the world, spending about eight months of the year in Africa and the remaining four months in London. One of the most interesting theatres in the city during that time was the 'Old Vic' — the old Victorian Music Hall. It was one of the most famous theatres

(continued on page 16)

Spiva to show 'Things to Come'

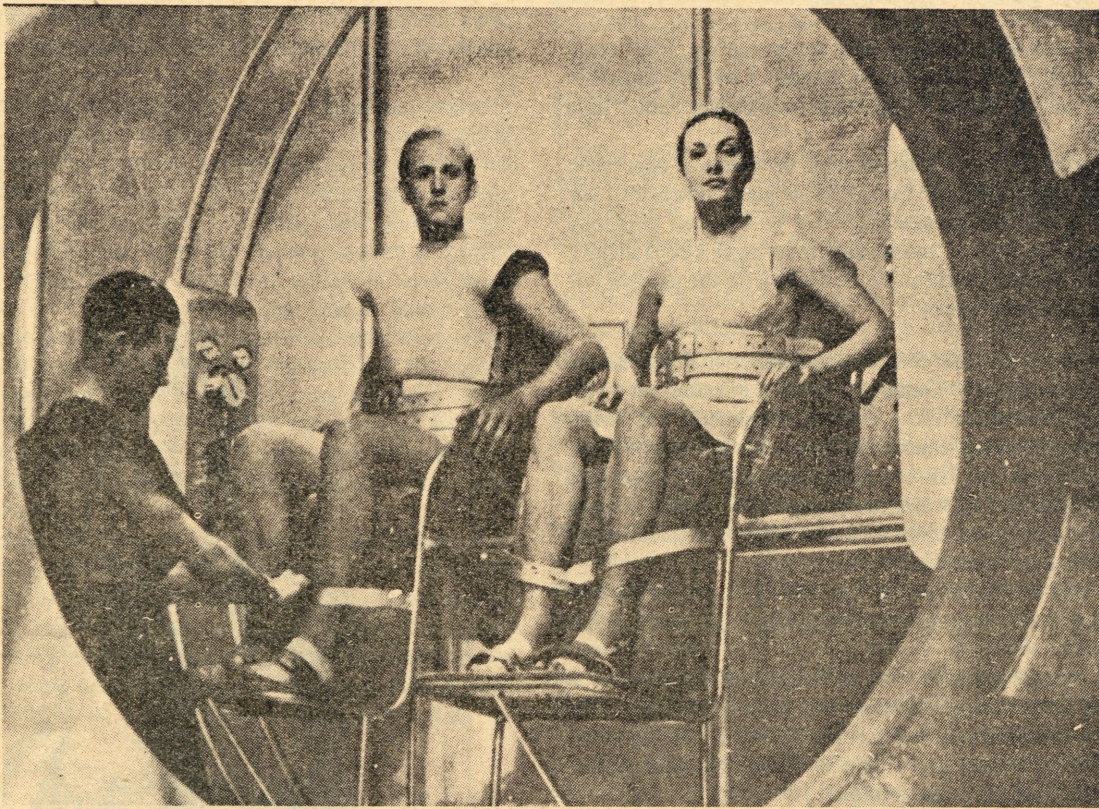
The classic science-fiction film "Things to Come," adapted from the H. G. Wells novel "The Shape of Things to Come," will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 23, at the Fine Arts

Building as part of the current film series of the Spiva Art Center.

Produced in 1936, "Things to Come" portrays a startlingly accurate vision of the future from a pre-World War II perspective. Churning throughout the fantastic tale, just beneath the surface, is an ominous warning against the devastation of worldwide war — a threat obviously inspired by the then-swelling menace of Naziism. Wells presents his vision of mankind through the year 2036, when civilization has been driven underground by global war and, ruled by scientists, lives in an awesome metropolis of transparent skyscrapers, artificial sunlight, and magnificent transit systems.

Although best known for its impressive sets and special effects, "Things to Come" excels in all aspects of its production. William Cameron Menzies directed the cast which includes Raymond Massey, Ralph Richardson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Pearl Argyle. The New York Times labeled the film "a pessimistic, frightening, yet inspiring picture of our next 100 years." An excerpt of criticism from the New York World Telegram reads: "It is presented with more liberal generosity and taste...its scenic effects are sometimes thrilling...it is capitally acted...it has ideas and what is more important, the courage to explore realms seldom if ever touched by the usual films."

Admission is \$1.00 at the door to non-members of the film society.



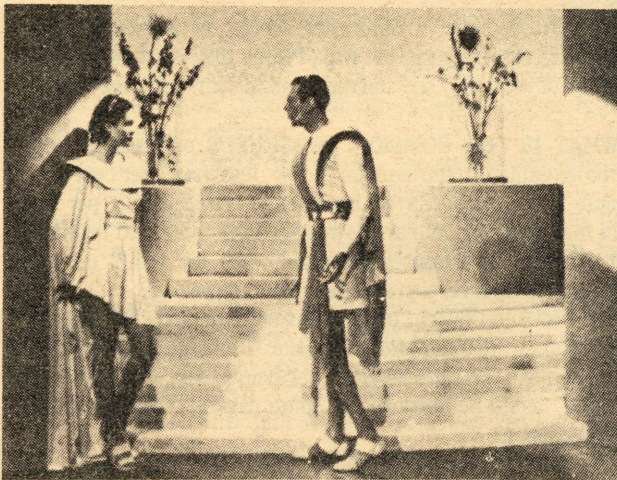
Spiva Film Series presents . . .

Things To Come

Raymond Massey, Ralph Richardson, Sophie Stewart, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Patricia Hilliard

Adapted by its original author from the H. G. Wells' novel, *The Shape Of Things To Come*, this 1936 vintage film portrays a startlingly accurate vision of a future world from a pre-World War Two perspective. Churning throughout the fantastic tale, just beneath the surface, is an ominous warning against the devastation of worldwide war—a threat obviously inspired by the then-swelling menace of Naziism. But Wells attains a certain amount of aesthetic distance by delaying the second global conflict until after the turn of the 21st century—a time when Man's advanced technology leaves no doubt as to the outcome of any major war. The year is 2036; the last bomb has dropped, wiping out the last remnants of 'civilization'; and the few thousand survivors left find themselves on a parched, uninhabitable earth. Forced to go underground to avoid a toxic atmosphere, the citizens of the future construct a wondrous subterranean metropolis—a city of transparent skyscrapers and elevated transit systems which would still awe, but no longer shock, modern viewers. The architects of the city—those same scientists whose experimentation devastated the planet—become the rulers of the New World. They plan to govern by almighty Reason and Science, thus throwing out the entire area of the arts. But, when they learn that other such city-states exist, they renew again the chain of war and peace by developing the world's first ray gun—an act which the 'atavistic' artists vehemently protest, nearly throwing the metropolis into a state of civil war. Wells' message is brutal, but clear: future man can progress in only one direction—toward survival—where life and the future become synonymous in time.

**Tuesday,
March 23**



**He's been maimed and framed,
beaten, robbed and mutilated.
But they still can't keep him
from the woman he loves.**



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PHANTASY OF OUR TIME**

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**Wednesday,
1 & 7 p.m.**

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Who will win the Oscars in '76?

If you know, you can win free tickets to the movies!

How good are you at picking the Oscar winners for 1976? Below are nominees in seven categories. Select who you believe will be the winner in each of the seven categories. Write your answer on the entry blank provided. Sign with your name, address, and telephone number. Send by mail, campus mail, or bring to The Chart office, H-117, no later than 4 p.m. Wednesday, March 24. The three persons selecting the most actual winners

will be awarded passes for forthcoming features at the Eastgate Cinemas. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded. The contest is open to all readers of The Chart, but no one directly associated with The Chart is eligible to participate. The Academy Awards will be presented Monday, March 29, in Los Angeles, and winners of The Chart contest will be notified as soon thereafter as possible.

BEST PICTURE

"Barry Lyndon"
"Dog Day Afternoon"
"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
"Jaws"
"Nashville"

BEST ACTOR

Jack Nicholson, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Al Pacino, "Dog Day Afternoon"
James Whitmore, "Give 'em Hell, Harry"
Walter Matthau, "The Sunshine Boys"
Maximilian Schell, "The Man in the Glass Booth"

BEST DIRECTOR

Milos Forman, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Federico Fellini, "Amarcord"
Stanley Kubrick, "Barry Lyndon"
Sidney Lumet, "Dog Day Afternoon"
Robert Altman, "Nashville"



BEST ACTRESS

Louise Fletcher, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Isabelle Adjani, "The Story of Adele H"
Ann-Margret, "Tommy"
Glenda Jackson, "Hedda"
Carol Kane, "Hester Street"



BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR

George Burns, "The Sunshine Boys"
Brad Dourif, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Burgess Meredith, "The Day of the Locust"
Chris Sarandon, "Dog Day Afternoon"
Jack Warden, "Shampoo"



BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS

Ronee Blakley, "Nashville"
Lily Tomlin, "Nashville"
Lee Grant, "Shampoo"
Sylvia Miles, "Farewell, My Lovely"
Brenda Vaccaro, "Once Is Not Enough"

BEST SONG

"I'm Easy," from "Nashville"
"How Lucky Can You Get," from "Funny Lady"
"Now That We're in Love," from "Whiffs"
"Richard's Window," from "The Other Side of the Mountain"
"Theme from Mahogany"



My selections for Oscar winners are:

BEST ACTOR:

BEST ACTRESS:

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR:

BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS:

BEST SONG:

BEST PICTURE:

BEST DIRECTOR:

Name:

Address:

Telephone No.

Send or mail to: The Chart, MSSC (H-117), Joplin, by 4 p.m.
Wednesday, March 24.

One entry per person, please

Joplin man recalls friendship with English actresses

(continued from page 14)

that brought about the revival of acting in England during the early 1920's. It revived nearly all of the classical plays, Shakespeare and the classical dramatists."

The theatre to which Jones was referring, was run by a very young woman led by Lillian Bayless, a South African. Around the year 1935 she founded the famous Saddler's Well Ballet Company, building it out of nothing. Pearl Argyle was one of the dancers employed by Lillian Bayless.

"That was in about 1937 or '38 when I met her and she couldn't have been over 22 at the time. I got to know her since I was very interested in the theatre and she came from Roedean, the same college as my cousin. I dated her several times."

"AT THE TIME, HOWEVER, Philip Jones did not know that she had been in the movie 'Things to Come' which had been made the previous year based on the H. G. Wells novel, 'The Shape of Things to Come.' That movie, which has since become known as a screen classic, presents a view of mankind in the year 2036, when civilization has been driven underground by global warfare and, ruled by scientists, lives in an underground

metropolis of tube elevators, artificial sunlight and skyscrapers. In addition to Miss Argyle whose part was near the last of the picture, Raymond Massey, Ralph Richardson and Sir Cedric Hardwicke starred in the film.

Flanked by two massive black cats in a book-filled study, the gray-haired and bespectacled Jones continues his story:

"I lost touch with Pearl about 1939. I served in the war for several years afterward. You have no conception of what chaos England had undergone in those years. When I went back in 1947 I found out Pearl had had a very unhappy lot. She's married a Frenchman in '39 and moved with him to Paris. Later on, I heard, her husband became a collaborator with the Germans. He and she were both executed by the French Resistance. And that," he says, "was Pearl's unfortunate end."

To this day, details are only very few on what exactly did lead to the actress's death and Jones is quick to add that most of what he has learned about his former girlfriend's death comes from second or third-hand sources. "She was very well educated," he states, "She was an intellectual. I wouldn't think she was a Nazi. She was a beautiful girl — a good looking girl. I remember her dancing especially in the ballet 'Copelia.' I only found out after her death that she had starred in this movie."

PERHAPS ONE OF THE MORE interesting aspects of the movie was the mixed reactions it met with in 1936 and still meets

with even today. Philip Jones points to a reference in a book entitled "Garbo and the Night Watchmen" a book of reviews compiled by author Allistair Cooke. One of the reviews written by Cooke, concerns "Things to Come." Quoting the book, Mr. Jones read aloud:

"....I hope for their sake (the makers of the movie) this wrangle has shown that almost for the last time in the movies a film of this sort has been made out of a social experiment." Speaking about Miss Pearl Argyle, Cooke writes that the movie "....offers a trim, lovely girl from Roedean — pretty but straight from Roedean."

"The humor in that statement," laughs Jones, "is that Pearl really was a graduate of Roedean," which is England's most exclusive girl's schools. "I imagine there is some slight possibility that Cooke might have known it to be a fact but I more imagine that he simply made a quick judgement and just happened to be correct."

COINCIDENTALLY, Jones was also an acquaintance of H. G. Wells, the famous author of "The Shape of Things to Come" and "The Time Machine." Wells, who Jones remembers as an excellent author and famous ladies' man. Wells graduated from the same school as Jones, many years before, of course.

Active in many local affairs, Jones and his wife, Evelyn (a noted Joplin historian) are active in the American Field Service. Jones is an area representative and trustee for the AFS.

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TREVOR HOWARD STACY KEACH CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER SUSANNAH YORK

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"'Conduct Unbecoming' is an elegant, vigorous and dramatic film. It's a very classy movie with shiny performances and exotic plot." — Gene Shalit, NBC-TV

"'Conduct Unbecoming' is a whodunit in the grand tradition, that provides first-class suspense and a tidy final twist." — Judith Crist, Saturday Review Magazine

"A highly civilized absorbing movie. The acting is excellent! 'Conduct Unbecoming' has undeniable charm." — Westinghouse Broadcasting

"Provocatively entertaining...shocking." — N. Y. Daily News



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et cetera

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james thurber

et cetera.

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MONDAY
1 p.m.
BALLROOM

Investigative reporter becomes new hero, due in part to 'All the President's Men'

EDITOR'S NOTE: "All the President's Men," starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman, opens in theatres across the nation on April 9. Based on the book of Washington reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the film deals with the most famous example of investigative reporting by a newspaper in recent history. The following article explores the relationship between the investigative reporter of journalistic history and his representation on the screen and serves as background material for the forthcoming Redford-Hoffman movie.)

The investigative reporter has become a contemporary American hero, due in no small part to the efforts of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of the Washington Post. The Watergate story was, perhaps, the most pivotal journalistic coup of the century, influencing not only the public conception of politics, but the popular idea of the newspaper craft as well. The investigative reporter has achieved a sudden stardom and his profession has acquired a genuine social status, reflected in part by heightened enrollments in the nation's journalism schools. However merited this attention, it incurs its own dilemma, because investigative reporting, particularly in the political arena, is a difficult task requiring special talents. Popularization, often tied to heroic image and fantasy, risks demphasis of what has been called "the donkey work of giving us the external facts and figures that make up so much of our lives."

Probably the greatest exponent of mass identification for the modern newspaperman has been the film-maker. The compatibility of America's two great populist institutions, the fourth estate and the seventh art, has been well documented, correlating, in a sense, the investigative reporter's increasing significance to his publication with the realization that by the 1920's, for example, the newspaper film allowed a range of story possibilities much more vigorous and flexible than any other film genre.

HISTORICALLY, THE 1920's are referred to as the decade of "jazz journalism," characterized by sensationalism, the tabloid-style format, and the extensive use of photography. Newspapers like Joseph Patterson's New York Daily News, William Randolph Hearst's New York Daily Mirror, and Bennett Macfadden's notorious New York Daily Graphic were preoccupied in many instances with sex, crime, and entertainment, which reflected the spirit of the times. It is not surprising, therefore, that the newspaper films were, in their way, strikingly similar. There were films about reporters catching crooks ('The Passionate Pilgrim,' 1921, and 'Midnight Secrets,' 1924); reporters exposing the decadence of high society ('Salome of the Tenements,' 1925); and reporters breaking political machines ('What a Night,' 1928).

The key element in this context is the role of the reporter, both historically and cinematically. Despite the inevitable decline of the "jazz journalism" era, the reporter's image is more or less fixed in the public mind. The 1930's and 1940's give impetus to the rise of interpretive reporting in an ever-increasing age of specialization. The "big story" compulsion which characterized postwar journalism was not necessarily discarded, yet a new approach to the handling of news was emerging in which ex-

Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein (left) and Bob Woodward (right) unearthed the story that eventually fell a president.



UPI

planations played a significant role, giving definition to New Deal complexities, the rise of modern scientific technology, and the intricacies of power politics. Yet the reporter retained a kind of negative popular aura, encouraged in film with the advent of sound and pictures which brought the full realization that a reporter would do anything to get a story — denigrate the institution of marriage ('The Front Page,' 1931), break the law ('Libeled Lady'), or wink at a double suicide that builds circulation ('Five Star Final').

It is curious that this concept should change so little during an intervening period in which journalism became involved in an almost literal information explosion. From 'Murder Man' (1935) to 'Ace in the Hole' (1951) film-makers continued to exploit the now traditional aspects of reporter as crazy, cynical, drunken bum who solves murders nonetheless (Spencer Tracy), to reporter as venal barker in a sensational side-show catastrophe (Kirk Douglas). The irony of this situation is further enhanced with the depiction of a misguided if well-intentioned reporter (David Janssen) who literally could not make up his mind about the story happening in front of his eyes in films like 'Shoes of the Fisherman' and 'The Green Berets' of the 1960's.

IT DOES SEEM STRANGE that the image of the reporter would be fixed for so many years in the cinematic eye and then transcend itself into a virtual nonentity just as the impact of mass media and the experimentation of new journalism were beginning to peak. If, at best, the reporter was depicted as a cynical, wise-cracking, Walter Winchell-styled anti-hero during the 1930's and immediately thereafter, his contemporary counterpart has probably been dismissed as a bureaucrat, oddly anonymous in his efficiency, his image blurred by the staggering truths of hard news, the esoterica of subcultures, or the basic psychic distance of a bombarded audience.

Another factor serving to diminish the identity of the individual reporter has been the growth of the newspaper industry into a multi-billion dollar Big Business. Competition for information, particularly in government, has led to distinct relationships between newsmen and politicians. These often mutually beneficial associations have probably done more for the synthetic distillation of news than for the presentation of relevant criticism, which is usually the most accessible means of recognition available to a serious reporter. The evolution of protocol and neutrality, as well as the involvement of reporters in the "manufacture of news," has helped to depersonalize the information gathering process. Until very recently, public attention seems to have been predicated on the impact and possible explanation of a newsworthy event. The current trend, however, encompassing both the "big story" and the qualities of an unfolding expose, refocuses attention to the reporter as investigator utilizing his sources, digging for essential facts, and, finally, enjoying a rediscovered public appreciation.

The fact that this has occurred predominantly in the political arena is encouraging and points again to Woodward and Bernstein. The role of investigative reporter, for the most part, has led to the kind of bitterness which usually indicates a public

indifference to the cause, contributing to statements like "all this journalism is ephemeral, scoops are accidental, and eventually it all signifies nothing." Rather, the investigative reporter presently finds himself categorized as both an idealist, as in the case of Ralph Nader, and as a heroic participant in event-making situations.

THE INTERESTING FACT of the investigative reporter's new heroism is that it takes within its scope the very "donkey work" that popularization too often omits. It remains pivotal that 'the hero in history is the individual to whom we can justifiably attribute preponderant influence in determining an issue or event whose consequences would have been profoundly different if he had not acted as he did.' Yet the details of struggle have rarely been so clearly defined, particularly in the case of Woodward and Bernstein, where the odds against their success were so overwhelmingly staggering. In point of fact, Woodward had worked for the Post for only nine months prior to the Watergate break in, and neither he nor Bernstein initially had any real knowledge of the inner workings of the White House to bring to their investigation.

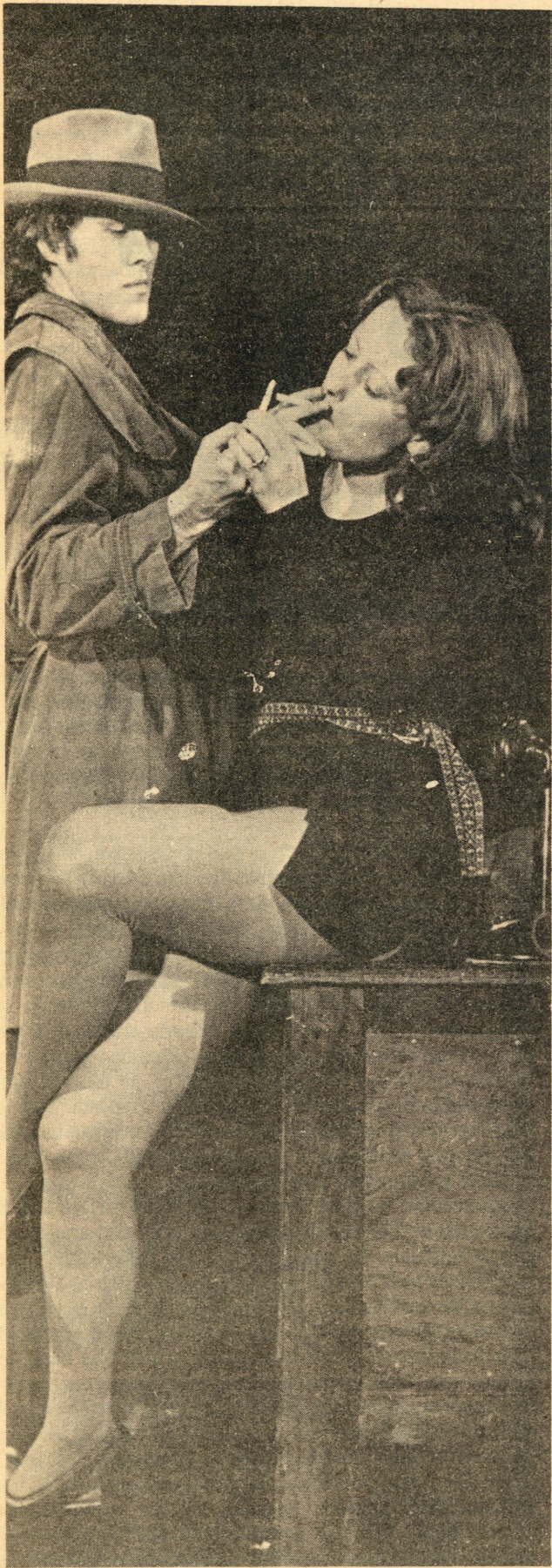
Significantly, "no great American idol, in review, has lacked a touch lent by the struggle against odds, or by discouragement or passing failure. He must be a man who fights uphill." The book written by Woodward and Bernstein is a step by step account of the uphill fight for the Watergate story, the techniques utilized for the accumulation of facts and the setbacks incurred when those facts could not be properly verified. The image of the two men, replete with the tense, often dangerous, nerve-racking questioning, the tiresome drudgery of research, and the frustrations of submission, rewrite and approval, are soon to be consummated in the film that bears the name of their book.

"All The President's Men," the film, promises to be an uncharacteristic cinematic extension of the popularization process. Rather than take an outline and inject large doses of fantasy, as has occurred in the past with this genre, the film is on record as having retained the schematics of the book. It is a novel and exciting approach, assuming as it does that the contemporary American hero can be offered to the public without a whitewashing or glamorization of his function. The Watergate story, given slight distance, becomes, essentially, a news story. Like the book, the concept for the film retains a preoccupation with details, from the orchestration of an exact replica of the Washington Post newsroom to the basis of character motivation. The story is the heart of the issue, yet according to producer Walter Coblenz, director Alan J. Pakula, and actor Robert Redford, the focus remains the investigative reporter. Robert Redford has been recently quoted as saying, "Well, while we're not making a movie exclusively for the newspaper profession, we're trying to show it like it is, warts and all. It's a new formula, it hasn't been tried before, and we can only hope that it works."

The intimation lingers, like some sort of long overdue acknowledgement, the investigative reporter suddenly ascertained and his cinematic image at risk, a gamble. One wonders if the truth can be popularized.



CU Board to present comedy 'Beyond the Fringe' Monday



TOUGH-TALKING PHILIP MARLOWE (played by MSSC graduate Steve Searcy) is hired by a Vassar student to find God so that she can get an A in a philosophy course. It's one skit from Monday's CUB presentation of "Beyond the Fringe."

"Beyond the Fringe," the satirical British revue that kept audiences in London and New York howling in the 1960s, comes to the College Union Ballroom next Monday afternoon. The 1 p.m. presentation is free to Missouri Southern students and is sponsored by the College Union Board.

APPEARING IN THE CAST will be Steve Searcy, a 1972 drama graduate of the college.

Added to the usual humor of "Beyond the Fringe" will be "a little Woody Allen, some James Thurber, and a dash of Story Theatre." The two-hour presentation is described as being "wild irreverent humor."

The show is said to be designed to bring actor and audience into a close relationship that will kindle fun in theatre and a laugh or two in life.

THE MISSOURI THEATRE ENSEMBLE which is presenting the program is a group of young professional actors, directors, designers, and technicians who have formed together to perfect their respective crafts and prove that quality professional theatre does not have to be expensive.

In their adaptation of "Beyond the Fringe," they have chosen various skits of a zany-type humor to provide the basis for their revue. One skit has a one-legged actor auditioning for the part of Tarzan. In another a befuddled minister tortures meanings from a murky Bible text and winds up telling us life's a sardine can. "We are all looking for the key," he says.



STEVE SCEARCY

Another sketch turns Shakespeare's historical plays into hysterical comedy and in "Aftermyth of War," the quartet lampoons all the old clichés about England's sacrifices in World War II.

Logsdon shows New England art

By ROGER GREEN

Upon entering the room one becomes aware of the profound imagery of New England: bleak barns, lobster traps drying in the Vermont air, and crisp snow. Richard Logsdon, a native of Vermont, has assembled 46 oil paintings in the gallery show at Art Center.

In a talk last week, Logsdon described the comparisons of Missouri to Vermont in the climate and vegetation. He centers his interest in picture book impressions of rural life. Hardly are there people shown in his landscapes. The compact, competent works are constructed sturdily upon unfaltering perspective. In his lecture he stated, "I have changed from the large brushes in my early career to the small ones so I can concentrate on the details." In a reply to a comment on his unfaltering perspective Logsdon stated that he had been a stone mason and now is a sales representative for a building company which does provide some basis for the linear precision.

If his pictures are guilty of anything it is of being too plain. Basically all the pictures look alike; however, there are three works that are exceptionally well done. "East Clarendon Station" is candid. The appearance is as though you just happened upon an old train station in an afternoon finding picks and

other tools lying against the side of an abandoned red story building. The picture is on diagonals, whereas the others are mostly all long horizontals with verticals perpendicular to them. Eyes have a tendency to become tired after looking upon the same perpendiculars. What is well done is that an indirect light filters through the panels of glass. You look within the building and gaze upon miscellaneous tools and lumber.

"Another Stop" has human involvement. A young woman waits in the doorway of a barn. The woman as apparently been walking through the rural countryside and has come to rest in the doorway of a two-story red barn. There is a clearing all around the barn with sunflooded grass and dandelions and yet she is not aware of them. Her thoughts are somewhere else.

"Phlox" is a concern for the correct visualization of textures. Purple flowers lean toward the window. It is this simple, but how well done it is. There is realistic texture in the mortar and brick and in the mixture of phlox and grasses. The light filtering through the window glass makes you aware of outside influences.

As to a question of "what school of style are you?" Logsdon replied "realist."

E.S.P. IN ACTION

'George
Washington Slept
Here'
ends tomorrow

11 a.m., Friday, March 26, Ballroom

Fast rising band to appear March 27

The Amazing Rhythm Aces will appear in concert at 8 p.m. Saturday, March 26, in the College Gymnasium. Tickets are \$1 for students with ID's and \$2 for non-students and are available in the CUB Room 100, and the Sound Warehouse at the Bell Aire Shopping Center. Presentation is sponsored by the College Union Board.

The Amazing Rhythm Aces began three years ago as an idea shared by Russell Smith and Butch McDade. Butch was playing in one band, Russell in another, and both were frustrated at having to do someone else's songs in order to make a living playing music. Getting together to pick and talk, they gradually found that their musical tastes ran in the same directions.

AFTER A FEW UNSUCCESSFUL attempts they got a band together — and then another, and another. But none of the bands satisfied them musically or financially. They both began to take other gigs and went their separate ways.

One night, in a club he was playing in Chicago, Butch met Jeff "Stick" Davis, a bass player so good that it inspired him to go back to Tennessee to try and put together a group with Russell and Jeff. When Butch called to say they were waiting for him to join them, Jeff took a long look at the Chicago snow and slush and said "sure." He arrived in Knoxville the next day. It was snowing when he stepped off the plane.

The three of them formed a band with guitarist Danny Kennedy and played around East Tennessee and Alabama for almost a year. They were great favorites with the local winos and weirdos, but neither the audience nor the band ever had much money. The group finally got a house band gig that lasted six months. Then Butch got a call from Jesse Winchester to join him as drummer on his cross-Canada tour. Jeff joined the group when the tour ended and they began calling themselves Jesse Winchester and the Rhythm Aces.

DURING THIS PERIOD Russell worked some and wrote some — among his new tunes was "Third Rate Romance." Then he met Billy Earhart III and the two of them worked together through several bands and a series of gigs as studio musicians. Butch and Jeff came back to Tennessee for a visit and when they returned to Montreal they took back with them a copy of a tape Russell and Billy had made. Jesse liked two of the tunes well enough to cut them in his next album, "Learn to Love It."

After finishing the album and a couple of tours Butch and Jeff came "home" to Knoxville and began picking up studio work. With Russell and Billy and a guitarist named Jim Kershaw they became the new incarnation of the Rhythm Aces. The "Amazing" part was added (jokingly) as an expression of positive thinking.

FOR A FEW YEARS prior to this a friend from Knoxville, Barry "Byrd" Burton had been playing sessions in Memphis and engineering at Sam Phillips' Recording Studios. Knox Phillips (Sam's son), who was running the studio, told Byrd that he found someone he'd like to produce, go ahead. Byrd heard a tape of "Third Rate Romance" from Jesse's sessions, liked it, and eventually brought the Amazing Rhythm Aces to Memphis to record a few songs. The group traveled back and forth to Memphis over a period of four or five months and finally decided to move there. They played a few gigs in and around Memphis, and Jim left the band. Everyone started concentrating on writing and recording, and Byrd became the band's new lead guitarist.

J.B. Hooker, a pianist of great repute in Memphis, began doing overdubs with the group, stuck around to write some tunes with Russell and soon was an official member of the band.

The Amazing Rhythm Aces' first album, "Stacked Deck," is just out, following on the heels of their hugely successful single, "Third Rate Romance." It contains a wide mix of tunes — folk, rock, traditional, gospel, country — and offers convincing proof that the Rhythm Aces have earned the right to call themselves "Amazing."

'George Washington Slept Here' ends tomorrow



THE AMAZING RHYTHM ACES include (from left) James Hooker, Butch McDade, Barry "Byrd" Burton, Russell Smith, Jeff "Stick" Davis, and Billy Earhart III. They appear at MSSC in concert Saturday night, March 27.

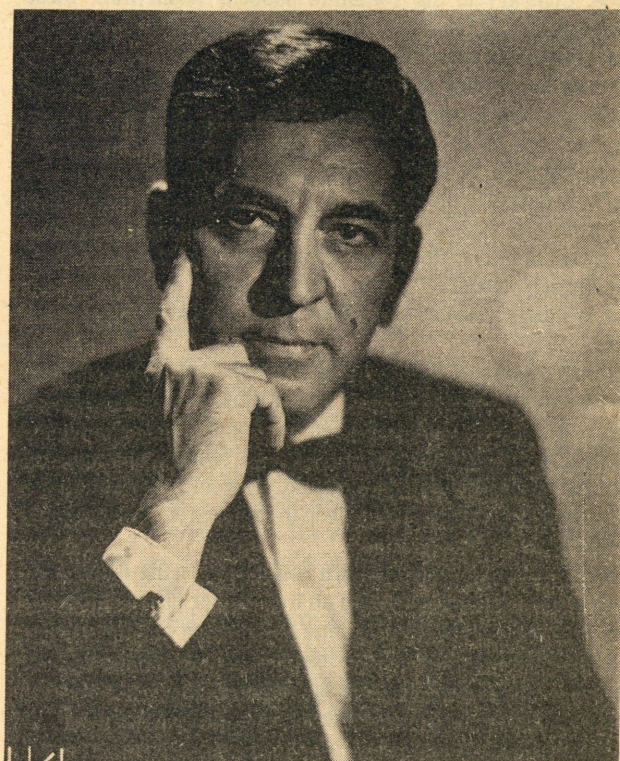
ESP expert set for campus

Russ Burgess, noted authority on extra-sensory perception, will present a program "ESP in Action" at 11 a.m. Friday, March 26 in the College Union Ballroom. Sponsored by the College Union Board, the program is open to the campus without charge.

Burgess is not just another "nightclub mindreader." Utilizing his years of experience to not only demonstrate his abilities but to explain the phenomena, he takes the audience through the world of ESP.

Previews of the program state that "the frankness and thoroughness of his explanations is exceeded only by the excitement and amazement generated by his demonstrations. He astounds people by first identifying them by initials (and sometimes by name), reading their thoughts and telling them things about themselves (often things that nobody else knew) and then answering their questions — without ever having seen or heard the questions. On various occasions, he has 'read' social security numbers, serial numbers from currency, 'seen' people's relatives and friends and talked about their interests, illnesses, etc."

The most amazing part of his demonstration is said to be his prediction of newspaper headlines. A week or so before each program, he mails his prediction in a sealed envelope to the program chairperson. At the conclusion of the program, the headline of the local newspaper is read to the audience by the MC. The still-sealed envelope is then opened and the contents read to the audience. Burgess has been 87 per cent accurate in these demonstrations.



RUSS BURGESS

Smith passes qualifying exam at Purdue

David Smith, a 1975 graduate of Missouri Southern, recently passed the qualifying examination for a doctor of philosophy degree in physics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. A qualifying examination is given to all graduate students, usually after one year of graduate work to determine if they have suf-

ficient knowledge in the field to continue for the Ph.D. degree.

Smith took the exam after one semester of graduate work and ranked in the upper 20 per cent of students in the test at Purdue. He was a magna cum laude graduate in physics at Southern.

Johnny Appleseed, maligned for years . . .

By RUTH BUSH

We Americans are likely to endow our folk heroes with almost supernatural characteristics. Our natural liking for 'tall tales' plus the lift that is given by Hollywood in the retelling of these tales, creates supermen out of very normal people and we often lose the true worth of these characters in our artificial re-creation.

No one has been more maligned in this manner than John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed. Picturing him, a la Disney, as a sort of Peter Pan, skipping about the frontier with a cooking pot on his head and scattering apple seeds to the winds, we miss the real picture of this kindly, dedicated, but rather eccentric pioneer.

John Chapman was born in Massachusetts in 1774. He came to western Pennsylvania when he was in his teens and there learned the trade of orchardman. When the Northwest Territory opened up for settlement in the first part of the 19th century, John Chapman was one of the first pioneers to cross the Ohio River.

AT THAT TIME most of the territory of the five states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin was covered by, thick hardwood trees — oaks, maples, elms. The forest was so dense that it was said that one could travel for days without seeing a patch of blue sky. It has been estimated that a squirrel could climb a tree on the banks of the Ohio and by skirting the Illinois prairies could jump from tree to tree without touching the ground until he came to the Mississippi River on the eastern side of the Territory.

A well known mental illness at that time was called 'tree' fever that affected especially the women and children of pioneer families. The victims, after prolonged existence in the damp cold skyless forests would lose their minds and often die from fright and cheerlessness.

In these forests, the pioneers found little cleared spaces, known as openings, usually an acre or so of land left treeless by fire or disease that had struck the giant trees in some ancient time before history. These openings were treasured by the pioneers and were especially important in the mapping of this vast forest area. The place names of these openings are still used especially in Ohio where certain areas are designated as Oak Openings, Elm Openings, and Maple Openings.

John Chapman claimed many of these little openings for small nurseries which he planted with apple seeds that he had brought from the cider mills of Pennsylvania. He also planted pine cones and catnip, dog fennel and other herbs.

THE HERBS WERE USED for folk medicine that was welcomed by the pioneers in this doctorless frontier. The little pine seedlings were given to the newcomers to plant beside their cabin doors for good luck. But the apple trees were his stock in trade. Contrary to our romantic notions about him, these seedlings he sold for a few cents each. It was with this money that he acquired more land for his little nurseries.

It was the tending of these little tree farms that kept John Chapman, now known as Johnny Appleseed, tramping across the Territory. In his wanderings, he came to know many Indians. Although the tribes were hostile to American pioneers, who were usurping their lands, they were all friendly to the little tree man who shared their love and respect for the forests and the forest animals. However, Johnny abhorred violence and it was through his contact with the Indians that at one time he was able to warn a frontier settlement of an impending Indian attack.

Johnny Appleseed had no home. He lived out of doors in the more temperate weather. In the winter time, he would appear at dusk at the door of some remote cabin, gratefully accept supper and then spend the evening by the fireside reading to the family from the Bible that he always carried. He would refuse a bed by the fireside as he preferred to sleep in the barn or in a barnyard haystack.

Johnny is described in modern books as wearing a garment made of an old coffee sack with an iron pot for his hat. He may have been attired like that at some time during his long career as a wanderer, but he is described by his contemporaries as wearing a black slouch hat and an accumulation of old cast-off garments given to him by his friends. These clothes were never mended and seldom washed. When they become unwearable he preferred to cast them off and accept another gift.

ACCORDING TO LOCAL TRADITION, at one time Johnny appeared with a strange traveling companion. He was a young boy described by Louis Bromfield in "From My Experience" as being dull witted, plump, with the marks of scrofula on his throat. The boy had been reared by the Indians. He spoke rather haltingly in a combination of Indian patois, French and garbled

English. Out of his vague memories he often ranted about great mirrors, torches, soldiers, and screaming men and women. Because of his appearance and his ravings it was rumored among the pioneer folk that this was indeed the Lost Dauphin and the true King of France. But Johnny Appleseed offered no explanation about the strange boy, nor did he explain his absence when the boy no longer accompanied him.

One night in March of 1945, Johnny appeared at the door of a friend in Ft. Wayne, Ind. He was very ill and had just returned from plowing through a blizzard from one of his little nurseries 15 miles away. He died a few days later.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel of March 22, 1845 wrote this in his obituary "The deceased was well known throughout the region for his eccentricity and the strange garb he usually wore. He

followed the occupation of nurseryman. He denied himself almost the common necessities of life, although he is supposed to have owned considerable property. His name was John Chapman but he was known locally as Johnny Appleseed."

He did indeed own considerable property, including several valuable plots in downtown Fort Wayne, all of which went to his heirs in Massachusetts.

Few, if any of the old gnarled apple trees that he planted remain. But in Ohio and Indiana it is quite common to see two tall pine trees standing sentinel to a cabin that has long since vanished. And dotted around the countryside are little plots of land that contain a few old pine trees, catnip, and dog fennel and other herbs in abundance. These have been identified as Johnny Appleseed's little nurseries.

. . . to be next children's play

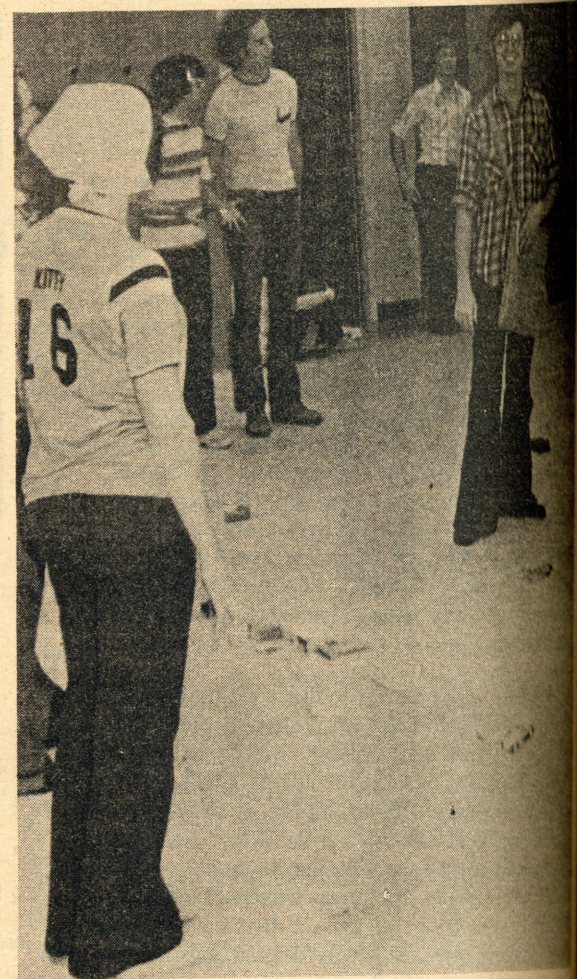
By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

Man or legend, with truth and a dash of fiction mixed, the children's play "Appleseed" by Ed Graczyk is destined to bring one of the most colorful and perhaps lovable American folk heroes to live for the school children of Joplin and Carthage. As a Bicentennial gift to the children of this area, the Parks and Recreation Department, the Association of Childhood Education and the R-8 School District sponsored the Children's Theatre section of Missouri Southern to enact the life of Johnny Appleseed at Memorial Hall and Our Lady of the Ozarks.

Under direction of Joyce Bowman, the play combines many multi-media effects with a script which according to Bowman "is so musical with word rhythms and movement and special effects that it's almost orchestrated." Sixty slides, a rainbow, extensive special effects with light and sound make "Appleseed" one of the most versatile and multi-faceted productions attempted yet. The technical side of the production started over a year ago with research in costumes and scenery, photographs for the slides which include paintings by Thomas Hart Benton, and artist's illustrations, and scene designs.

Each actor in the play will be covering around five roles and the time period, 1784 to 1845, means that the style of the costumes has to change in order to indicate the time change. Three Johnny Appleseeds will be used, one to portray him as a child, one as a man from 20 to 40, and then as an old man. The set will have different levels for the actors to move on with a slightly more impressionistic than realistic approach. Music, in the form of such old folk songs as "Oh Susannah," "Yankee Doodle" and "The Ballad of Johnny Appleseed" will also be incorporated into the production.

Storyline of the play begins with Appleseed as an old man reminiscing about his past and recalling how it all started when some young people yearned to know what the future had for them. There is a flashback to him as a young boy and you follow his dealings with the settlers, his close relationship with the Indians and his strong love for animals. A primary factor in Johnny's life was his desire to establish orchards in the wilderness, and you see him as a conserver in the time when everyone was trying to waste. The play shows the hardness of the frontier life and the isolation of the settlers during the war of 1812. The land grows with the influx of characters, good, bad, kind, cruel and you share in Appleseed's moments of triumph and despair. At the end, the legendary folk hero dies under one of the trees which he planted during his busy life.



IN REHEARSAL, cast members of "Appleseed" use the new facilities of the college auditorium complex to block out action for the forthcoming children's theatre presentation.

'Giants in the Earth' cast announced

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Reporter

Casting for the original production "Giants in the Earth" was not only made from the student population at Missouri Southern, but roughly 50 per cent of the cast comes from the Joplin civic area. As a Town and Gown production, the third that the Barn Theatre has had, the play will utilize talents from both spheres to give a polished and rounded performance. Included in the cast are four children.

Adapted by Trij Brietzke, the script calls for 18 characters, with understudies for all the major roles. Duane L. Hunt was cast in the role of the storyteller, which was the only role Mrs. Brietzke added to the original novel in order to provide continuity. Per Hanas will be played by Brian Hauck with Raymond Lee cast as the understudy. Gwen Hunt will play the part of Beret, and Ola will be played by Chris Seroy.

Hans Olsa will be acted by Chris Charron with Gary Wilson as his understudy. Jacquie Seroy was cast as Sorine and Cathy

Rose as her understudy, while Rose also plays the part of Kari. Sofie will be played by Gena Patchin, and Syvert Tonsen will be played by Gary Wilson with Chris Larson as the understudy. Kjersti went to Bonnie Christeson with the understudy being Gail Stewart. Scott Stutzman will be Henry Solum, Robert LaRose is his understudy. Sam Solum will be played by Mark Harris with Mike McCollough covering as understudy. Joyce Bowman is the understudy to the part of Kari. John is played by Bill Tweedie and the Minister is played by Ted Estes with Robert LaRose as his understudy. Peder Victorious will be played by Grant Shepard and Kevin Stennett was cast as Sten Hans.

Rehearsals start March 29, with the playdates being May 1 through May 8 with a matinee on Saturday. "Giants of the Earth" will be Missouri Southern's contribution to the Joplin Arts Festival because of its "very American them" according to the director Milton Brietzke.

Cooper combines education, experience as anchorman

By MARSHA McCARTHY

Experience can be education, and Paul Cooper combines both in his job as anchorman for Channel 16's Scene News in Joplin. Cooper also serves as host on "Perspective," a public service program.

At the age of 27 Cooper has experience as a TV film loader, radio disc-jockey, production announcer (commercials), and then news announcer.

"I got in this business by accident several years ago," comments Cooper, "and I love it. I feel that there is more versatility in television for me."

PAUL COOPER HAS BEEN IN RADIO broadcasting since he was 18. While in high school he joined Junior Achievement which at that time had a television show on Channel 12. "I got to know the operations manager and studio director. During the Fall I was selling Fuller Brushes and going to college when I ran into the studio director. He said, 'I've got an idea and I want to talk to you about it real soon.' By the time I got home that evening he had called the house and left word he wanted to see me at 3 p.m. the next day at the TV station. He auditioned me and said he had this idea that he wanted young people available to fill in for the regulars if they got sick or went on vacation, 'for experience.'

He added that he didn't have anything right then, but two days later he called and said he had an opening in the film department. "At that time," says Cooper, "the radio station was in the same building as the TV station and I got to know a couple of the disc jockeys. We became friends. They taught me what it takes to get a license to become a radio announcer and use the board and all the equipment (between loading films ever evening).

"That was in October and the following December I got my radio license, third class, came back the next day and said to the radio manager, 'Hey, I'm licensed if you ever need me.'

"THAT WAS THURSDAY. A week later I did my first radio show...spun records, did commercials, news. Next thing I knew I was filling in on Sunday mornings, Saturday nights, Saturday afternoons, and in March, before I was 19, I went full time on the radio.

Cooper added that he feels radio is a "sleeper." Says he, "Because radio can be on the scene constantly and in the news-market field, radio is missing the boat. Radio could have a mobile unit any place, any time. Radio is instantaneous. You're not tied down by network and nobody breaks up programming."

Prior to his KTVJ news anchorman position which began in August, 1975, Cooper enlisted in the Army in 1968. While stationed at Fort Polk, La., he worked at 'on base education TV center,' acted a little in military training films, and helped prepare video tapes. He ended up in Vietnam.

"It just so happened that they had a radio station at Lai Khe, where I was stationed," about 30 miles northeast of Saigon (division headquarters for the first infantry division, also known as The Bloody Red One). "I went out on patrol but soon transferred to the signal battalion and 30 days after that became NCOIC of Radio Lai Khe," laughs Cooper. Because of the morale building benefits of the program, Cooper managed to transfer the whole station personnel to a unit at Kuan Lai, 60 miles due north of Saigon. After 30 days he was discharged and sent back to the United States.

BEFORE RETURNING TO JOPLIN, Cooper received his FCC first class license at Brown Institute in Minneapolis, Minn. During a visit here, Cooper drove over to KODE to say hello to old friends. The station was short three announcers that day and offered him a job. "I said yes," Cooper smiles. He moved to Joplin from Minneapolis and went to work then for Channel 12 in Joplin. After a disagreement with management in 1972, they parted company.

After leaving the television station, Cooper tried his hand at selling. He became a regional sales manager for a safety seal product company here in Joplin. In May, 1975, Cooper accepted an offer from WMBH, a country and western radio station, writing, producing and recording commercials.

How does Cooper feel about doing commercials? "I'm good on a commercial; maybe I'm better doing commercials than anything else. I've done quite a few, ranging from real estate to soft water. I've also done telethons, weather, sports, been a disc jockey, but I enjoy doing commercials." Regarding interviews Cooper says, "I like them, but I look forward to more controversial subjects in the future."

In commenting on "Perspective," a public affairs program

which began airing last August, Cooper says, "I don't feel as though we have a tremendous audience since our show airs at the same time as Sports Spectacular on ABC." Cooper says that it's all up to him who appears on the program. "I've had interviews with congressmen on the program, and civic leaders discussing pertinent issues in the surrounding communities. We discuss volunteer programs." Asked if he felt when interviewing politicians they were more interested in campaigning than in discussing the issues, he said, "Yes and no; it depends upon how close you are to an election year and what issues you're talking about."

JOPLIN'S MAYOR LENA BEAL has yet to appear on the program, and Cooper thinks she would make a fine appearance "except that at the present time she's a little too controversial and our general manager wants me to stay away from controversial matters."

Cooper pointed out that he did a 30-minute interview with Congressman Gene Taylor. "I asked him to read before hand the list of questions I had prepared before the show. Taylor did not add or subtract from the list. Gene and I got down to some basic facts. When I interview someone," Cooper comments, "I never want to do anything to embarrass them, unless I have the opposing point of view where all I can do is throw it out and let them go at it."

Asked if he ever found himself in a biased position regarding a particular subject, Cooper replied, "I'm not going to criticize what anyone else wants to do or believe, but just don't try to force it on me because then you've got a problem."

There are a few unwritten rules in the newsroom, according to Cooper. "One is if we report on a bank robbery or any unusual robbery, we will NOT say how it was done. Another unwritten rule is, we don't report suicides unless they are someone major."

WHAT IS COOPER'S OPINION of the FBI, CIA investigation? "All Frank Church has to do is open his mouth and I'm listening because this man has too much power. If he wants to take the power from the CIA and the FBI, I want to know who is going to take the power away from him."

As for his new role as Scene News anchorman, Cooper says, "I won't even pretend to be a journalist. I can re-write the wire, but in our business we are not like newspapers where you have so much space to fill and people look for detail. Viewers look at TV and want to be told what happened as fast as you can tell them and let's move on to the next one. I only have so much time. We edit, or take out, more than we ever write."

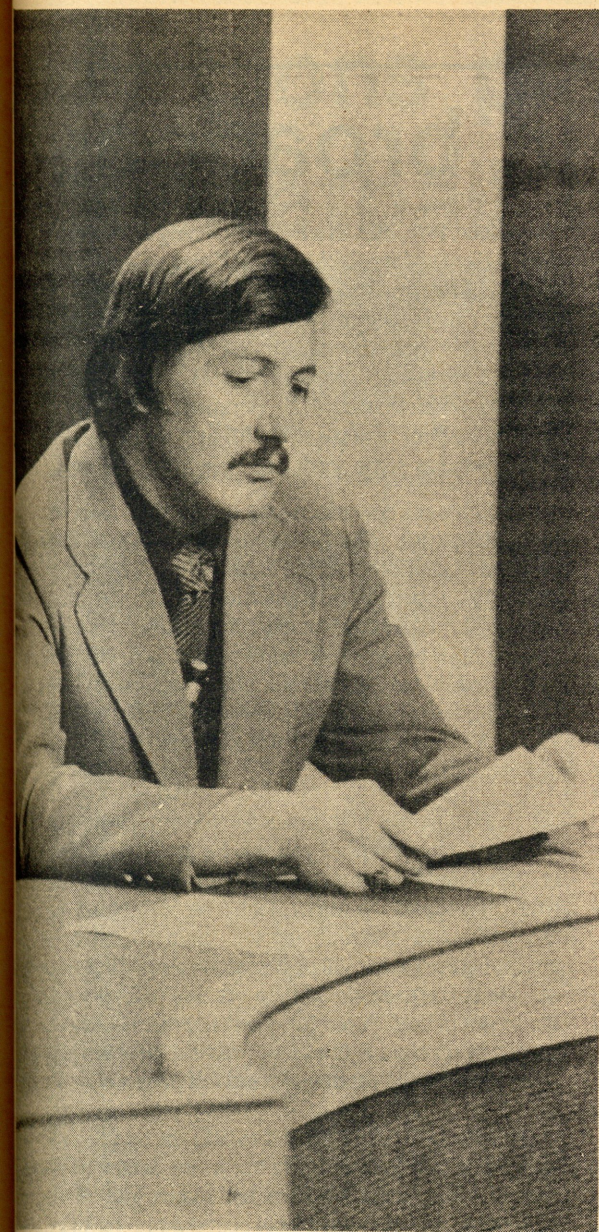
"We are free, pretty much, to report what we want. Our viewers are interested in local news from us. National news is handled by Walter Cronkite. We find that at 10 p.m. we have to report on some national news, however."

AS FOR DETERMINING HIS DELIVERY on a subject, Cooper says, "I pre-read copy once. I put little levity into my broadcasting. I have a certain delivery pace. Whether I'm talking about Washington, D.C., or Joplin, Mo., it's still NEWS to someone who is listening. I try not to show emotion when I report. Generally, I'm just doing an introduction; the other announcer is going to report." Cooper adds, "Periodically I will have a story where I can put in a punch line or a funny saying and I'll pause or I'll give some inflection. If I'm quoting someone I generally put some inflection into it." Cooper comments, "The problem is, I'm trying to get in as much news in as short a period as possible. I speak very rapidly most generally hoping I can get it all in. Television, to me, takes certain kinds of people and certain ways of presenting things. Only certain people can come across on the screen. Some people just don't project and the viewer, sometimes, can't even remember the broadcaster's name."

His own personal goals as a news anchorman, he says, are "to become a better announcer. I need to improve on eye contact."

What does Paul Cooper do outside his job? He likes to play tennis, but rarely has time. He reads business magazines and political science fiction and he helps his five children with their projects, also playing table games with

While Cooper might have been lucky in the sense that he was at "the right place at the right time," he radiates an aura of confidence and self-esteem plus a multiplicity of natural talent.



PAUL COOPER

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Gross lives, dies with Lions in broadcasts

By MARK ELLIOTT

"Hi, everybody; this is Don Gross."

This familiar voice rings over KSYN radio airways whenever Missouri Southern hits the gridiron or takes to the basketball court. Don Gross is the veteran of veterans in sportscasting in the four-state area. He should be. Don's been at it for 20 years this June.

His first love was not broadcasting though. He signed a contract when he was 18 with the St. Louis Cardinal organization. This was in September, 1943. In November of the same year Don was drafted by another organization, the U.S. Army. After serving in World War II Don came back to the Cardinals in 1946. During his minor league career he also played with Cleveland. His travels in the minor league placed him in such towns as Marion, Ohio; Cordele, Ga.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Columbus, Ga.; and finally Waycross, Ga., where, in 1949, he was placed on the 10-day disabled list with back and hand injuries.

DURING THOSE 10 DAYS Don came across his life-long career. He had a friend who worked at WAYX radio in Waycross, so one afternoon he went down to talk to him. In those days they recreated away ballgames with artificial crown sounds and game information off the teletype. That afternoon he worked part of an inning. The next day Don was back and got in for two innings. The station manager heard him and offered him a job. After his tour on the disabled list was over, Don found he couldn't grip a bat and that he would have to wear a brace on his back to play ball. The Waycross organization offered him a coaching job. Don turned it down, and he's been broadcasting ever since.

Don and his wife, Mildred, came to Joplin in April, 1950. His first job was with KFSB radio until March, 1971, when KFSB was sold. Don then went to KODE-TV and KODE radio until September, 1975, when he transferred to KTVJ and started doing play-by-plays for KQYX-KSYN. So Don has been doing play-by-plays for Missouri Southern ever since it was a junior college. He also has worked minor league baseball and many high school contests in football and basketball.

Don and his wife are originally from St. Louis. They have a son, Don, Jr., who attends Missouri Southern and lives in Carthage, and two daughters, Debbie, 17, and Mary, 13.

"**THE HOURS ARE ERRATIC.** That's what's toughest about broadcasting," he says. As examples he remembers in

November, 1975, that on a Friday evening Parkwood high school played Kansas City Rockhurst at Kansas City on the state high school quarterfinals. Don broadcast that game and arrived back in Joplin early the next morning. Missouri Southern played Doane, Neb., that afternoon in the MSSC stadium. After taking that on Don then broadcast the MSSC-Avilla basketball game in the gymnasium that night. He comments that the toughest sport cover is football because of the fill-in of dead air between plays. "This requires some work and research," he says.

Highlights of his sportscasting career have been broadcasting three state high school championship contests. Minor league baseball in the 1950s with the likes of Mickey Mantle playing. In the MSSC 1972 national championship season, two University of Missouri football games in 1969 for the Missouri Sports Network and the MSB coverage of the Big Eight basketball tournament in 1973 and 1974 are other highlights. "But probably the greatest highlight," he says, "would have to be having been nominated in 1974 as Missouri Sportscaster of the Year along with Jack Buck and Bruce Rice."

Don says he has high hopes for the new conference MSSC joining with seven other colleges. He states that the conference scheme should spark up the football program with a conference championship as the major goal. The conference will also help the basketball schedule, giving them a greater chance at qualifying for District 16 post-season competition. He went on to say the conference would help economically and enter on into the school in later years for other activities such as debate and speech programs. A final note was the new conference was a great factor in the continued growth of Missouri Southern.

DON PUTS GREAT EMPHASIS in the fact that he is not only interested in MSSC athletics but in the school as a whole. His idea of a successful school is not shown with winning athletic programs but with total school cooperation working for success as a school.

Don also emphasizes that to be successful in broadcasting today a college education is a must. Also, on-the-job training is well worth it, he says.

Don Gross has been with MSSC athletics since their birth at Joplin Junior College. He's a great force behind the Lions because of his forceful play-by-play broadcasts. As Don says, "live and die with MSSC."

DON GROSS

Karst seeks to dispel notion some have on hunting, guns

By KATHY PALMER

Frequently hunters and hunting are seen as nothing more than sadistic lunatics who delight in killing helpless animals and then exultingly relate the morbid details of their hunt. It is the aim of Larry Karst, Missouri Southern guidance counselor, to dispel such misconceptions about modern sport hunting.

"I feel I would've missed an integral part of my childhood if not for hunting. I used to be out in the fields at five or six in the morning with my father. Anyone who has never been in a duck blind like this has missed something precious," Karst reflected. "It's a tremendous responsibility and a privilege."

OFTEN TIMES INDIVIDUALS and organizations criticizing hunters fail to recognize any value in the sport. Dog training is a significant example. It is possible for a hunter to come home from a day of hunting with an empty bag, yet be satisfied with the exercise, comradeship, and communion with nature, Karst believes.

"Many non-hunters think that all is required for success is to purchase a Magnum rifle, trot out into the woods for 20 minutes and shoot a facsimile of Bambi," Karst says. "Then spend the remainder of the year bragging about it, make a half-a-dozen sandwiches out of the carcass and throw the rest away."

Hunting deer for four years, Karst has yet to see one. There is a low level of success, he explains, for such hunting involves a great deal more of patient waiting for that perfect moment to arrive.

WITH RECENT LEGISLATION involving gun controls, hunting has become a sensitive issue for some. Hunters often feel they are being penalized for their choice of hobby, Karst says, and their hobby may actually include a variety of shooting activities. Big game hunting is an obvious example and "varmint" hunting and target shooting should also be taken into

account. Younger enthusiasts enjoy BB gun competition, he points out.

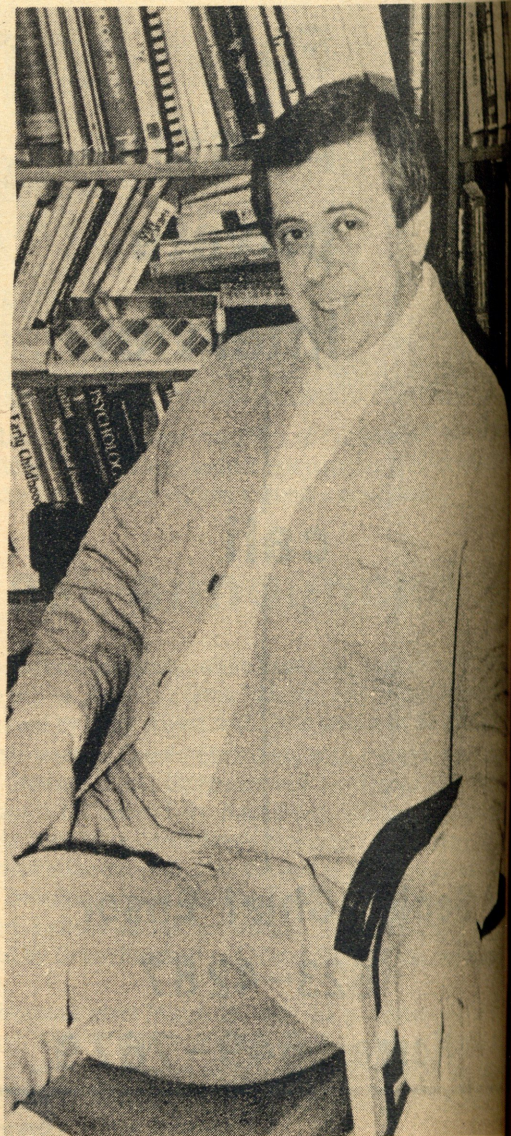
As a member of the National Rifle Association (NRA), Karst believes that the gun is seen too often as a symbol of violence. "The gun has been the scapegoat of do-gooders for more years than I care to remember. This has undoubtedly had a side effect in regard to hunting as people equate and correlate the firearm with violent acts."

Having authored an article for the February, 1974, issue of Guns Magazine, being an active member of NRA and the Joplin Pistol Association, and participating in the sport of hunting since a youngster, Karst is, obviously, well versed on the subject.

"**UNFORTUNATELY, THE SPORTING FRATERNITY**, like all groups, has a few bad apples that garner most of the attention of news media. It has literally been years since I have read a 'benevolent' article towards hunting that has not emanated from a Chamber of Commerce trying to entice sportsmen into their particular area," Karst commented.

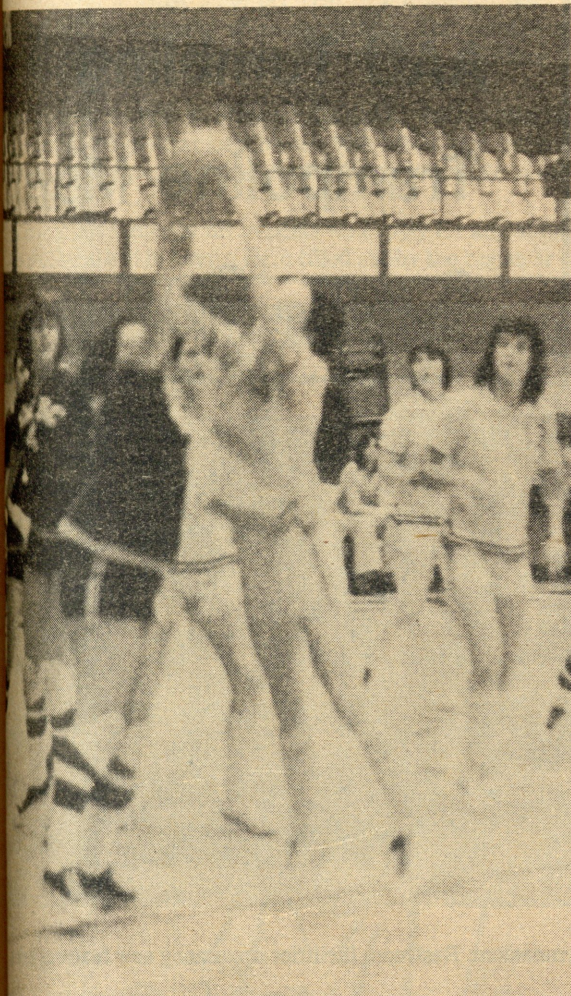
In 1971 alone, he points out, hunters contributed approximately \$7.5 billion to the U.S. economy by participating in their sport. A large sum of this money was placed appropriately in conservation efforts. Also in 1971 hunting and fishing licenses produced over \$200 million and taxes on firearms and tackle produced an additional \$48 million, he states.

Karst holds strong personal philosophies about hunting which he feels are best reflected in an excerpt from The Kansas Hunting Brochure of 1971-72: "Man evolved as a hunter as did the coyote and hawk. Our game species evolved as the hunted. Man, therefore, is as much a part of the world ecosystem as a coyote hunting for food. Although man need not hunt for a living, his urge to hunt is still viable and should be permitted to thrive. Modern sport hunting is safely regulated so its influence is lost among the multitude of natural controls which annually govern game population levels."



LARRY KARST

Lady Lions place fourth in basketball tournament



Fourth place in the Missouri Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (MAIAW) basketball tournament was brought home by the women's cage squad. The statewide event was held in Tarkio on February 27 and 28. MSSC was seeded third in the eight-team tourney, behind top-seeded Tarkio College and Missouri Western State College. Evangel College was seeded fourth, followed by William Woods College, Stephen's College, William Jewell College and Columbia College.

The Lions earned their trip to Tarkio by being ranked first in the Southwest Missouri District of the MAIAW. The top two teams in each of the state's three districts, plus two at-large entries make up the eight-team state field. Evangel was the other representative from Southwest District.

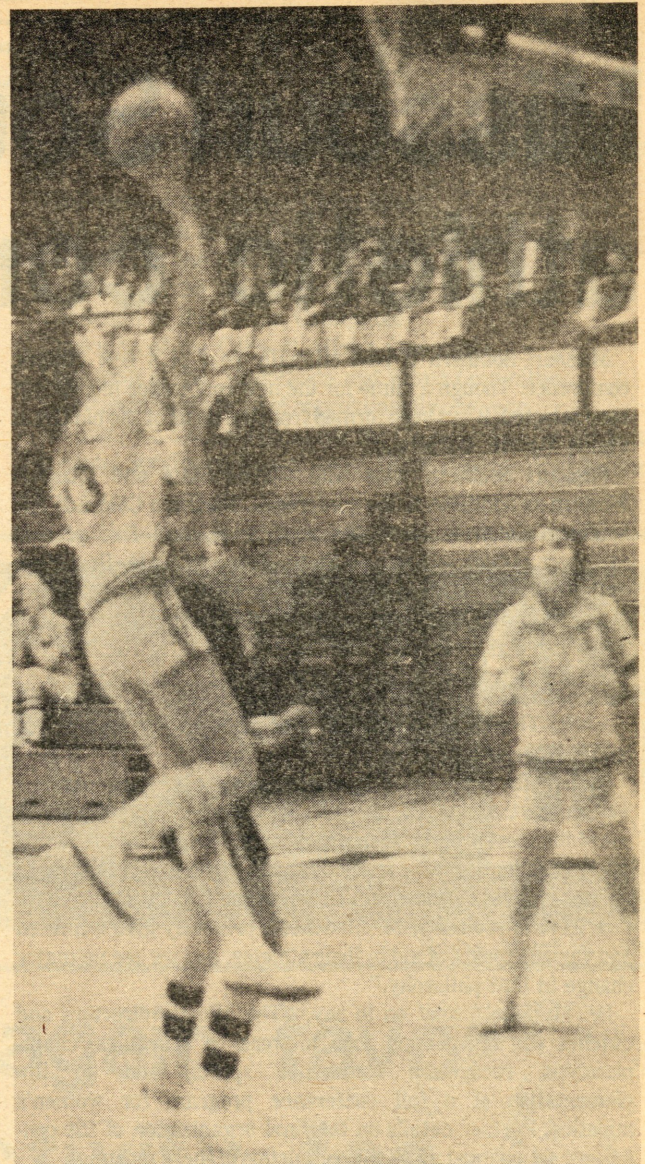
The Lions pulled out a 69-53 decision over William Jewell in the opening round. Four contests were played in the opening round; Cheryl Frazier canned 18 points for the winners, and the four winners faced two games each in the winner's bracket play.

Top seeded Tarkio, paced by two 6'3" athletes, proved the reason they were seeded first as they clobbered Southern 85-43. Freshman guard Karen Gordon was high for the Lions scoring 16 points.

Evangel College avenged two regular season losses to MSSC, by edging the Lions in the battle for third place 56-54. Frazier was Southern's high scorer with 22.

Tarkio beat Western for the MAIAW championship and will represent Missouri in a regional AIAW tournament in Nebraska.

The Lions wrapped up their second season of competition with a 15-6 record. The Southern squad totalled 1232 points in 19 played games (two games were won by forfeit) for a 64.84 average. The opposition piled up 1068 points for a 56.21 average. Freshman center Cheryl Frazier led the club with 301 points.



SOUTHERN'S BARBARA LAWSON lays one up. Ro Patterson (11) watches the play. (Photos by Jeannie Loyd.)

TERRI DRESH fires a jumper over the Southwest Baptist defense. Southern's Cheryl Frazier and Barbara Lawson watch.

Lions defeat Evangel, 56-50

Evangel College's Lady Crusaders provided another cliff-hanger for the MSSC Lady Lions as the Southern team prevailed in a home game on Feb. 21. Leading 56-60 with a minute to go, Evangel rallied on a pair of Southern mistakes to tie the score at 23 seconds to go. Southern Freshman center Cheryl Frazier fouled with four seconds remaining and sank both ends of a

one-and-one free throw opportunity.

Karen Gordon scored 16 points to pace her Lion teammates, guard Terri Dresh added 12, Frazier was good for nine, Deb van Alman and Linda Ummel scored seven each, Juanita Elbrader had four, and Barbara Lawson netted three.

Bearcats fall to Lions, 84-48

Southwest Baptist Lady Bearcats fell victim to Lion power as the visiting MSSC team coasted, to an 84-48 victory on Feb. 23. The contest was the final one for the regular season, and also sent Sallie Roper's Lady Lions into the MAIAW tourney with a 14-4 record.

Karen Gordon paced the Lions with 20 points, Juanita Elbrader counted 18, Terri Dresh netted 16 while Cheryl Frazier was good for 13 points. Barbara Lawson connected on 11, and Roanna Patterson, Linda Ummel, and Deb Van Alman had two each.

Track season opens next week

Missouri Southern State College's varsity track unit will officially open the 1976 spring season as they travel to John Brown University, March 19th, and compete in an all-comers meet, there.

Ron Ellis, who has assisted head taskmaster R.C. Shipley in basketball at M.S.S.C. for the past two years after a successful coaching stint at the high school at Webb City, will direct the team through the second straight year.

Ellis mentioned in a recent interview that he has scheduled a total of nine meets already and also noted that he would like to add a couple of more meets to the list and possibly three at a later time.

At the present time, 17 athletes are running for the Lion track team. The list of the following are; Gary Embry, Roy Jones, Mike Keith, Mike Edwards, Keith Costley, Bill Lemaster, Chris Sawyer, Duane Beckham, Bob Richman, Terry Shepard, Jim Hadden, John Norris, Rob Mayberry, Jack Sportsman, Bill

Brewster, Mike Lattimer, and Ken Caviness.

After the all-comers meet at John Brown University on March the 19th, the Lions will compete in the Invitational, March 27, again at John Brown.

On April 6th, Southern will compete at Central Missouri State. Four days later, the Lion thinclads will run in the Emporia State Relays.

April the 13th will be the day that the Lions will journey to Kansas State College of Pittsburg to run in the all-comers meet, there.

The big meet of the year will be April 23 and 24 at the Southwest Missouri State University Relays.



DRESH SHOOTs from the freethrow line. Defending the play is SWBC's Terri Burke.

Sardak, Potter sign letters of intent

Eddie Sarduk and Jim Potter, members of Parkwood's State 4-A Champions, have signed football letters-of-intent to attend Missouri Southern this coming fall.

Sarduk, at 5'8", 169 pounds, was a running back with the Bears and will be utilized as a wide receiver at Southern.

Potter at 5'11", 220 pounds, is an offensive guard.

Coach Tony Calwhite commented: "In looking at their team record over the last four years, you can see that these young men don't know how to lose. They are winners, and we're very excited about their becoming a part of our program."

Missouri Southern joins athletic conference

Missouri Southern is now officially part of a new athletic conference. Though a name for the new conference has not yet been selected, it has been formed from the basis of the old Great Plains Athletic Conference.

Missouri Southern joins with Wayne State and Missouri Western as additions to the conference. Northern Colorado and Southern Colorado leave the conference, and five present members remain — Kearney State, Emporia State, Fort Hays State, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, and Washburn University, making the loop a three-state affair.

The original conference was founded in 1972. The new formation is viewed as an expansion of the scope of the league.

A MEETING OF THE EIGHT schools in the new league was held last week in Kansas City.

Dr. Brendan J. McDonald president of the conference, said he welcomed "the new schools into the conference which we feel is one of the most progressive and up-to-date leagues in the NAIA. All eight colleges are basically alike in educational philosophy as well as in athletic endeavors. The enrollment ranges from more than 2,500 to around 5,000. All schools presently give a limited and varied amount of aid to their athletes, and we see no major change in that philosophy."

Dr. McDonald went on to say, "The athletic directors and coaches will be meeting soon to work on schedules, championships, recognized conference sports, and an implementation of a full conference program for women's athletics. Further details on the final organization of the conference set-up must await the completion of these meetings."

HE ADDED: "THOSE OF US at Kearney State are pleased with the new set-up and plan to continue the affiliation with the Nebraska College Conference schools as well as with the new schools in the GPAC. We know the fans will be pleased with the caliber of competition in the new enlarged conference."

Sunday:

Baseball MSSC vs. Iowa State U.

Tennis team schedule released

Seventeen dates are listed on MSSC's varsity tennis schedule for 1976. The season begins March 25 when the Lions invade Springfield for a dual match with Evangel College.

Coach Wayne Stebbins indicates 15 prospects are vying for berths on the team, headed by 1975 letterman Bill Medlin. Other returnees include Rick Miller and Stanley Stockton. "We have some good people coming into our program for the first time," commented Coach Stebbins. Newcomers include senior Fred Gann from Joplin, juniors Robert Bond and Herb Schmidt also of Joplin; Lamar sophomore Randy Crockett, Roy Erbschloe, a Joplin sophomore, and freshmen Doug Parker, David Martin,

Both Northern Colorado and Southern Colorado who have been members of the conference since its founding are leaving because they feel travel distances would be too great. They are planning to join other leagues.

One college which had considered joining the new league, Northwest Missouri State University, has decided to remain with its present conference hook-up.

The new league is expected at first to compete only in football and basketball, and it may be several years before all conference members are playing both.



TWO NEW ADDITIONS are underway to the front of the college gymnasium. Restroom facilities are among new features being provided in the work.

Two gym additions underway

Two new additions are currently under construction to the front lobby area of Missouri Southern's gymnasium.

Upon completion of the two additions, room will be available for the installation of restrooms, a trophy case, a combination

storage room-concession stand area, storage area for gymnastic equipment, and area for overflow crowds, and a classroom.

THE GYMNASIUM IS CONSTRUCTED on two levels and consists of the actual gym floor and the current lobby area. The lower of the two levels contains faculty offices, classrooms, dressing rooms, an equipment room and restrooms.

When a concession stand was needed at the gym for basketball games, concerts and large convocations one of the classrooms located in the lower level was converted.

The only restrooms in the building are also located on the lower level. Many students and faculty have expressed a desire for more of the facilities to be located on the main floor.

Plans call for the two additions to each extend 32 feet from the front of the gymnasium and 40 feet along the current building. One addition will be located directly to the east of the current lobby area with the other addition located directly to the west.

THE EXISTING LOBBY area will connect the two new additions.

Also included in the plans for construction is a canopy that will extend out 10 feet from the lobby area to provide protection from inclement weather for those waiting to enter the gymnasium doors.

A classroom, crowd overflow area, and storage space will occupy the east addition, while restrooms, combination concession area-storage area, trophy cases and more overflow area will be provided by the west addition.

Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs, pointed out that until the construction is completed, the front entrance to the gymnasium will be blocked and anyone wishing to enter will have to leave the gym will have to use the two back exits located on the south side of the building.

COST OF THE TWO NEW additions is \$104,000 of which \$100,000 comes from state appropriation money.

The additions were designed by Allgeier, Martin & Associates, the same firm who designed many of the existing campus structures.

M&P Construction Company of Carthage presented the bid for the project and work is expected to continue on the project until summer. The newly revamped gymnasium is ready for business again by the start of next semester.

March 25	Evangel College	Springfield, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
March 30	Northeastern Oklahoma State Univ.	Tahlequah, Okl.	3:00 p.m.
April 2	School of the Ozarks	Point Lookout, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
April 5	Central Bible College	Joplin, Mo.	3:00 p.m.
April 6	Southwest Mo. State University	Springfield, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
April 8	Central Bible College	Springfield, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
April 9	John Brown University	Joplin, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
April 20	School of the Ozarks	Joplin, Mo.	1:00 p.m.
April 21	Evangel College	Joplin, Mo.	3:00 p.m.
April 22	Central Mo. State University	Warrensburg, Mo.	3:00 p.m.
April 26	Kansas State College of Pittsburg	Pittsburg, Ks.	2:00 p.m.
April 28	Southwest Mo. State University	Joplin, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
April 29	John Brown University	Siloam Springs, Ark.	3:00 p.m.
May 3	Kansas State College of Pittsburg	Joplin, Mo.	2:00 p.m.
May 4	Central Mo. State University	Joplin, Mo.	3:00 p.m.
May 7-8	District 16 Playoffs	Bolivar, Mo.	Daily
May 10	Northeastern Oklahoma State Univ.	Joplin, Mo.	3:00 p.m.

Support Lion baseball!